The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

VOL. 1.—NO. 202. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

On to Richmond.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Opening of the Decisive Campaign.

Preliminary Movements.

THE CAMPAIGN TO BE A SHORT ONE

Culpepper and Brandy Station Abandoned.

GENS. SMITH AND SHERMAN IN MOTION

Grant through the Wilderness!

Burnside at Warrenton Junction.

LEE FLANKED.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

[The following is the dispatch that was suppressed by the Government Thursday evening.]

WASHINGTON, May 5.

Your correspondent with the Army of the Potomac sends the following; dated Culpepper, May 4th, 7 A. M.:

The Summer campaign in Virginia opened to-day. The whole Army of the Potomac, infantry, cavalry, artillery and all, is advancing upon the enemy at this hour. Everybody in the army had been aware for some days that offensive operations were about to commence, and that orders to march might come at any time. But the precise time of beginning the movements and the object aimed at by General Grant were kept secret to the last moment and was a success most unusual in so large an army. Even after marching orders had been given out, Corps Commanders were kept in ignorance of their destination until the hour of march had actually arrived.

The inference is warranted that Gen. Grant intends to effect the passage of the Rapidan at the lower fords, turn the enemy's right, and push through the wilderness region to the open country beyond, and either fight a decisive battle there or march straight upon Richmond.

Yesterday and day before the Reserve Artillery moved up to the front. Yesterday noon part of the former received orders to move towards Germania Ford, and did so in the course of the afternoon. The Second Corps, Major General Hancock, being nearest the ford, received marching orders about the same time, and moved in the same direction at nightfall. It will essay a crossing at daybreak. The Fifth Corps, under Major General Warren, and Sixth Corps, under Major General Sedgwick, got in motion about daylight.

The army is provided with sixteen days' rations for men and and animals. Gen. Grant will try to keep direct communication open with Washington, but does not rely nor depend upon success upon being able to do so during the next ten days.

The campaign is likely to be a short and decisive one. It is deemed very probable that a general action will be fought before the end of the present or begining of the next week. There is reason to believe that the enemy is not prepared to ward off the blow in the direction in which it will fall.

Gen. Grant leaves behind him a force sufficiently large to cover Washington.

Yesterday all the remaining stores were moved from Culpepper and Brandy Station. An abandonment of these two points is intended. The last train for Washington leaves here this morning. No effort will be made to hold the railroad beyond the Rappahannock.

Gen. Meade's headquarters moved forward at five A. M. General Grant will be in the saddle by 7 A. M.

LATER.—The army has crossed the Rapidan without opposition at Germania, Ely's and Barnett's Fords.

The armies of General Wm. F. Smith, on the Peninsula, and of General Sherman at Chattanooga, are also inmotion.

NEW YORK, May 6.

A special dispatch reports our army passed through the wilderness of Virginia and emerging into open country. A letter from Burnside's headquarters, at Warrenton Junction, on the 4th, locates the corps there, but they were expected to move on the same day.

A Norfolk letter, of the 4th, reports that the rebel cavalry attacked our pickets at Suffolk on Saturday, and were badly thrashed by the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, with a loss of a number of killed and wounded.

[By Mail to Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, May 6.

Information has been received here, that our army has passed safely through the wilderness, but nothing further is known this morning of the onward movement. Rumors prevail of fighting, but they are founded on mere conjecture, as it is known that up to seven o'clock Wednesday evening, none had taken place. There are troops remaining on this side of the Rapidan, but it would not be proper to state their exact location. These include some, if not all, the colored soldiers. Much of the rolling stock of the railroad has been sent back to Washington, as there is now no further use for it.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.

The *Bulletin* has the following special dispatch:

WASHINGTON May 6.—The Army of the Potomac has passed the wilderness which includes the old Chancellorville battle ground, east of Lee's army, and pressed on until it reached an open plain southeast of the wilderness. Our informant states that Gen. Grant took that route in order to flank Lee. He also states that the belief by officers there, was that Lee was still in his works about Orange C. H. Many believe that it will be found that General Grant has flanked Gen. Lee and is between his army and the works of Richmond.

Raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Road.

Fifty Guerrillas Capture a Mail Train

Alleged Surrender of Union Troops

Our telegraph dispatches yesterday made mention of a raid on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, since which we have received Friday morning's Wheeling *Register*, giving the following particulars:—Early yesterday morning a force of about fifty confederates entered the town of Piedmont and destroyed several buildings belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and then retired in the direction of Burlington. The men were supposed to be under McNeil, and is a part of two or three companies from Imboden's force. It is strange such destruction should be permitted upon the great thoroughfare of the country. The road was left uninjured, and the trains continue to be run as usual.

P. S.—A gentleman who left Piedmont yesterday morning a short time after the raid was made, informs us that the confederates captured the mail train which left here Wednesday night. There were four passenger cars filled with soldiers attached to the train. The confederates divided their force, and about twenty-five men appeared on each side of the train. The Federal soldiers surrendered, gave up their arms, and before they were aware that the confederate force was so small, McNeil was out of sight with his booty. The passengers aboard the train were unmolested.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

NASHVILLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

BENNETT'S GUERRILLAS ROUTED.

LOUISVILLE, May 6.

The *Journal* has received the particulars of the accident on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad yesterday morning, near South Tunnel, in the vicinity of Gallatin. The construction train left Nashville yesterday morning, and came into collision with the downward train from Louisville, containing the 10th Indiana cavalry. Both locomotives were completely destroyed, three soldiers killed and eighty-seven wounded, a few of whom are fatally.

Morganfield, Ky., advices say that Captain Brown, commanding a guard of Union cavalry, overtook Bennett's guerrillas in attempting to cross Green river, and made a charge on them, killing Capt. Cook a notorious guerrilla and capturing ten horses and several shot guns. No news from the front.

THE LATEST.

Race between Grant and Lee for Richmond.

Lee out of Intrenchments and Off

HE HOPES TO AVOID A BATTLE.

The Question Probably Solved.

Gen. Grant's Masterly Strategy.

ADVICES FROM HIM TO WEDNESDAY.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1864.

Opinions here are still divided as to the probabilities of Lee's arrival at Richmond in season to avoid a battle. That he has found it necessary to evacuate the intrenchments which he has occupied so many months, to march towards the rebel capital, at his utmost speed, is not doubted, but whether he started in time to avoid a battle on ground not of his own choosing is a question which no one in Washington is now, or is likely to be for some time to come, in a position to answer. Gen. Grant's dispatches of Wednesday morning, the latest received from him, indicate that he has before this solved the problem, Government has no later advices than have been received by private parties.

Wild and exaggerated rumors of fighting are afloat here as elsewhere, but are without foundation.

The statements of the Evening *Star* about a cavalry fight at Thoroughfare Gap, are equally false with the New York *World's* statement about Burnside's defeat at the same place—there being not the slightest foundation for either.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Deplorable Condition of Returned Union Prisoners.

More than Three Hundred Imbecile.

General Blair Unseated.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 6.

Shocking Condition of Returned Prisoners.

Colonel Hoffman, Commissary General of prisoners, has made a report to the Secretary of War on the condition of our prisoners who have recently arrived at Annapolis. He describes it as horrible in the extreme, far more horrible than any account yet published would indicate. Out of three hundred and seventy, more than three hundred are so completely imbecile as to lead them to believe that they are still at Belle Isle, being utterly oblivious of the fact that they have been removed. The report was to-day transmitted to the Committee on the Conduct of the War, who will send a sub-committee to Annapolis immediately to make further examination.

Blair Unseated.

Mr. DAWES report, declaring Blair not enot a seat in the House, and giving it to Knox, was agreed to by a bare majority of the Committee on Elections, all the opposition members, and Green Clay Smith, signing the majority report, which arrives at the opposite conclusion. At one time the Committee were inclined to declare the seat vacant, and some, at least of the opposition members, would probably have agreed to such a report, but a careful analysis of the evidence, and the exclusion of all votes considered to have been proved illegal, led the Committee to the conclusion that Knox had received a majority of the votes lawfully cast. The minority of the Committee, regarding the evidence touching the vote in some of the disputed precincts in a different light, and substracting, on the ground of illegality, comparatively fewer votes from Blair's aggregate, ciphered up a majority for him.

The question raised by the President's reinstatement of Blair, in the Military Committee, has not yet been passed upon by the Committee.

Navy Yard at New London.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs decided that a navy yard ought to be established at New London rather than League Island.

National Bank Bill Amendments.

The Senate to-day agreed to Mr. Chandlers' amendment to the National Bank bill, providing that Boston, New York and Philadelphia shall be the only places of redemption, and banks shall redeem these at one quarter per cent. discount, by one majority in a vote of twenty-nine, but a reconsideration was moved, and other places, perhaps the original number, may be restored to-morrow.

MR. SUMNER'S proposition, relative to taxation, understood to embody Secretary Chase's views, was rejected by 24 nays, to 11 ayes, and the clause substantially, as reported by the Finance Committee were adopted by 29 ayes to 8 nays.

The interest clause provides that banks shall receive interest at the legal rate established by the law of the State where located, except where banks of issue are limited to another rate, in which case National banks shall receive the same rate. Seven per cent is fixed in States where the rates are not established.

Generals Mustered Out.

Major Generals Keys and French have been mustered out, returning to their places in the regular army.

General Canby has been nominated Major General, and assigned to important duty in the Southwest.

From Cairo and Below.

Destruction of the Eastport in Red River

Enemy Both Sides of the Mississippi.

Pickets Driven in at Vicksburg.

REBEL ATTACK ON VICKSBURG AND NATCHEZ ANTICIPATED.

CAIRO, May 6.

A gunboat from Red River brings information, that finding it impossible to get the Eastport off, and being attacked by the enemy while endeavoring to light her, she was destroyed by order of Admiral Porter, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. The ironclads Fort Hindman and Joliet, and two trans ports, dispatched to assist in relieving the Eastport, were attacked while returning to Alexandria, by the enemy who lined the bank of the river on both sides, firing upon them from a twelve pound battery, and making it necessary also to destroy the transports, which were burned.

Several of the crew of the iron-clad were killed and wounded. Among the killed was Sylvester Pool, of Newport, Kentucky, executive officer of the east port, and who had charge of the sharp shooters on the Hindman. He was struck back of the head by a twelve-pound ball.

The latest advices from below represents the appearance of the rebels on both banks of the Mississippi river. The pickets had been driven in at Vicksburg, and an attack was anticipated upon that place and Natchez.

Memphis dates of the 4th represent the cotton market firm; numerous offerings readily taken at the ruling prices. Receipts, trifling; middling to strict middling, 68@70; good, 71@73, fair, 75.

The steamer Golden Eagle passed up to Cincinnati with 800 bales of cotton.

XXIVIIITH CONGRESS---2D SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 6, 1864.

SENATE.—A bill granting an extension of six months to patentees in which to pay their fees, as reported by Mr. COWAN, passed.

A lengthy discussion took place on a bill to amend the charter of Washington city concerning colored persons.

The National Currency bill was taken up, and Mr. SUMNER'S amendment, increasing the tax on deposits and capital stock was rejected by a vote of 24 to 11. Mr. CHANDLER'S amendment, establishing Clearing Houses at New York, Philadelphia and Boston, at rate of discount of not more than one quarter of one per cent. was adopted.

HOUSE.—The Blair matter was taken up, and disposed of as mentioned in our special.

The resolution declaring that neither Mr. Loan, the sitting member, nor Mr. Bruce, the contestant, were entitled to a seat as representative from the seventh Congressional District of Missouri, was called up, and discussed by Messrs. Ganson, Dawes, Upham, Smithers, Whaley and others.

The Very Latest

Successful Movement of Gen. Butler.

HIS FORCES AT CITY POINT.

Rebel Cavalry all Gone South.

CAPTURED DISPATCHES OF GEN. LEE.

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1 o'clock A. M.

Official dispatches have been received at the War Department announcing the advance of General Butler with his command, and their successful LANDING AT THE CITY POINT, VA.

WASHINGTON, May 6.

Yesterday afternoon at two o'clock information was received by Gen. Burnside that a large force of rebels was moving south by way of Thoroughfare Gap. This was communicated by signals, and Gen. Burnside at once sent off a large force of cavalry who came up with the enemy as they were passing through Thoroughfare Gap. A single volley from our men brought to the ground a Lieutenant, with the name "Marchand" marked on his shirt, who is supposed to have been an aid to either Lee or Stuart, as orders were found on his person, signed "by order of Gen. Lee," directing Imboden and his cavalry, and "all the cavalry force in Northern Virginia to move at once and join me." These orders are dated May 4th, and it is supposed that the cavalry retreating south was not only that of Imboden but all the rebel cavalry in northern Virginia except, probably, a few guerrilla bands and marauders, who could not in time receive the notice. This information shows that the statements telegraphed from New York of the defeat of Burnside at Thoroughsare Gap are without foundation.

THE FALL OF PLYMOUTH.

Gen. Peck Relieved of Censure.

Letter from Major-Gen. Butler.

WASHINGTON, May 6.

Following is an extract from a communication addressed by Gen. Butler to Gen. Peck, from which it appears that the administration of the latter in his department, was in no wise disapproved by Gen. Butler:

HEADQUARTERS 18TH ARMY CORPS, }
Fortress Monroe, May 3d, 1864. }

GENERAL:—Your note of the 24th of April reached my hands to-day, and I hasten to reply. Your being relieved from Newbern by me in no manner implies any censure upon your action or disapproval of your administration. It was determined upon many days before the order was actually sent, and before it was known or believed that there would be any demonstration upon your command by the enemy. That order was delayed by the necessities of the service in other departments, which are solely subject of explanation.

With sentiments of respect and esteem, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, BENJ. F. BUTLER.

(Signed)

To Major General PECK.

From the above it will be seen that the fall of Plymouth on the 20th of April had nothing to do with General Peck's change from North Carolina, and that no censure is imputed to that officer.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Draft Ordered in Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, May 6.

In addition to the States mentioned, a draft has been ordered in the deficient districts of Vermont, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and New York.

National Convention Called.

NEW YORK, May 6.

The papers contain a call for a national convention to be held at Cleevland, O., on the 31st of May, for consultation in respect to the Presidential election. The call declares the one-term principle ought to be inflexibly adhered to, and that the callers do not recognize in the Baltimore Convention the essential conditions of a truly national convention.

Doubtful Rumor about Gen. Banks.

NEW YORK, May 6.

The *Commercial Advertiser* has a report from New Orleans that Gen. Banks on the retreat to Alexandria was assailed by rebels in force at Cave river, and suffered heavily; 13 transports and one gunboats have been blown up by his orders, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. This is doubtful.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 6.

Money continues easy at 6@7. Sterling dull and lower, at 109¼@107⅞, in gold. Gold, feverish, more active and lower, opening at 76¼, and closing quiet at 71. Government stocks quiet. 6s of 81, Coupons 102⅝; 5-20 L. Coupons, 105⅝@106¼; 7-30 Treasury notes, October and April, 109⅝@110. Stocks lower and dull.

Clev. & Toledo	145¾	N Y Cent	128
Chicago & R. I	111½	U. S. 1 yr cer	98¼
Pitts, Ft W & Chic	102½	O. & M. Cert	49
Rock Island	74	Cleveland & Pitts	106¾
Michigan Central	129½	G. & C. Coupons	111¼
Reading	125	C. & N. W	48½
Hudson	131¾	Missouri 6's	70
Erie	110		

New York Market.

NEW YORK, May 6.

COTTON—Dull and lc lower at 85@86c for Middling Uplands, and 81@82c for Low Middlings.

FLOUR—State and Western very dull, and 10c lower, at $7 10@7 30 for Extra State, $7 50@$7 75 for common to good shipping brands Extra R. H. O., and $7 80@8 75 for trade brands—closing dull and drooping.

WHISKY—Quiet at $1 20@1 22—closing at inside price.

WHEAT—Very dull and nominally 2@3c lower at $1 65@1 68 for Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Clubs, $1 73@1 76 for Winter Red Western. Chicago Spring, to arrive, $1 55.

RYE—Scarcely so firm. North River at $1 55.

CORN—Firm, with a limited supply, at $1 39 for old mixed Western; in store $1 40@1 42 for new Yellow and White Southern.

OATS—Active and 1@2c higher at 89½@92c.

PORK—Little firmer; better demand at $27 25@27 25; Mess, $27; Old do $28 75@29, New do $23@24 87½; new prime $27 62½@27 75; also 1,000 bbls new mess deliverable from the first to the fifteenth of June, buyer's option, at $30 25; 1,000 bbls do all June, same terms $30@31 25; 1,000 bbls do, same terms, on drlivery $30 50, buyer's option, $30 75; 5,000 bbls, July, buyer's option, $31; 1,500 bbls prime mess, May and June, buyer's option $28. Last evening, 2,000 bbls do, May, same terms, $28.

BEEF—Quiet.

BACON—Sides entirely nominal.

LARD—Without material change at 14@14¾, latter an extreme for choice kettle rendered, in store; also 250 bbls deliverable the last of May, at 14½c.

RUTTER—Scarce and firmer at 35@40c; Ohio nominal.

CHEESE—Steady at 15@18c.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, May 6.

FLOUR—Dull, and tending downwards.

WHEAT—Dull, 3@4c decline at $1 22 for Mo. 1; $1 19 for No. 2.

CORN—Firm and steady at $1.

OATS—Firm at 68@68½c.

FREIGHTS—Dull and nominal at 8c for corn, and 6c for wheat to Buffalo.

HIGHWINES—Dull at $1 16@1 17.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 bbls; wheat, 210,000 bush; corn, 83,000 bush; Oats, 9,500 bush.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,000 bbls; wheat, 36,000 bush; corn, 135,000 bush; oats, 76,000.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, May 6.

FLOUR dull,

WHEAT dull and lower; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,22, closing with no buyers at $1,20.

CORN, choice old $1,17.

Canal exports of wheat 44402 bush.

Corn 7400 bush.

Oats 59658 bush.

Lake imports of flour 12280 bush.

Wheat 784912 bush.

Corn 376772 bush.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, May 6.

FLOUR—Steady.

WHEAT—Quiet; held above views of buyers.

No corn in market.

OATS—In shipping demand. Freights a half cent lower. Wheat, 12½ to Lake.

Imports—82,000 bushels wheat.

Canal exports—6,800 barrels Flour.

More Oil.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* learns from a gentleman of that city, who has recently returned from Pleasants county and the Bull Creek region, that the excitement in regard to oil is quite as great as it was three years ago in Wirt county. Since Gilfillan & Co. struck oil on Bull Creek some months ago, the whole country has been filled with speculators, who have wandered all over Tyler, Wetzel, Pleasants, Ritchie and other counties in search of surface indications. Capitalists from New York, Massachusetts, and from the oil regions in Pennsylvania, have bought up and leased large sections of land at fabulous prices, and are re-letting the same on speculation. However the researches and speculations of these gentlemen may terminate, some good has resulted and will result towards the development of the resources of this portion of West Virginia. The capitalists being attracted thither by the stories of the immense fortunes which were being accumulated by oil discoveries, have been induced to examine our timber, coal lands and water power, and numerous corporations are now being formed for the manufacture of the products of coal,

THE PULPIT.

OUR NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

A Thanksgiving Sermon:

BY REV. CHAS. A. DICKEY,

Pastor of the Fifth United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny.

[Reported for the Pittsburgh Commercial.]

TEXT—"*For what nation is there so great, &c.,*" Deut. iv.7.

Moses might well ask this question, for God was very near and gracious to Israel and they had become a great nation. God had lifted the cloud of oppression that hung on them in Egypt; he had delivered them at the Red Sea; he led them kindly and showed them many wonders in the wilderness; he had pardoned many sins; borne with many murmurings and supplied many wants. There is much that is affecting and interesting in this book of Deuteronomy. If we turn over and read the account of the parting scene between Moses and Israel in the last chapter, and then read his parting address, we cannot but be deeply affected. This book is the parting address of a father to his children. He had been with them—he went to them in their chains as their deliverer; he stood between them and God; he had often exhorted and rebuked them; he had long watched over them, and was now about to part with them for a time. He was to ascend a lonely mountain, lie down and die and be buried by God himself; they were to pass over Jordan under the leadership of another. With as much propriety may we ask of our nation to-day, "What nation is there so great &c." Like Israel, we were delivered from our oppressors more than eighty years ago—our fathers crossed a Red Sea of blood; for our sins we have been wandering many years in the wilderness; but now, I believe, we are passing over Jordan to enter our Promised Land. To some it seems a stormy, threatening stream and they are afraid to cross, but cross we must. I have not selected these words with the intention of boastingly applauding our nation or of showing its superiority over all the other nations of the earth. It is natural for one born here to love and cherish the nation and its institutions, and it is the duty of adopted citizens, not forgetting the land of their birth, to love and defend the institutions whose blessings they enjoy. I would be afraid of the patriotism of the man who could turn his back upon the land that gave him birth. He makes the most loyal adopted citizen, whose eyes fill with tears when he stands amidst the memories of his home beyond the sea. Neither do I propose to go back over our nation's history to the time of its birth and infancy, to collect materials for a monument of National greatness, or to discern the evidences of God's continual power with us. A full discussion of the subject would require this; but these things are often presented and are doubtless well remembered. The proclamation which calls us together to-day directs our attention more particularly to the present condition of our national affairs and exports the nation to offer thanksgiving to God for the blessings and hopes which we enjoy. Such a proclamation and such a President are enough in themselves to fill every heart with gratitude. There are some who see no cause for thanksgiving, and in their dismay and disloyalty they talk only of national calamity; they see nothing but ruin, disease, death, blood and sadness. Let us for a little while forget the sorrows of war, though a difficult task for those whose own loved ones have been offered on their country's altar; let us close our eyes to the calamities and desolation of war, and the gloom of households; and our ears to the roar of cannons, the wails of dying men and the cries of widows, orphans and friends, and consider the joys and blessings of war; the trials and triumphs of truth; and the marvelous works and ways "past finding out" of God. Let us forget the "shedding of blood," and think of the "remission of sins;" let us turn from the darkness to behold the rays of light; let us forget the defeats of armies and rejoice in the victories of principles; let us forget the exploits and failures of blind instruments, and think of the glorious words of God; let us listen for the still small voices that may be heard amidst the clash of arms; let us look at the steady, onward march of the army of the Union and not mourn over the defeats of divisions or the repulses of brigades; let us forget the wisdom and strategy of military men, the great advantage of strategic points, the daring and valor of troops, the strength of our resources, and the justice of our cause, and look up to the "Lord who reigneth," grasp as well as we may be able his great designs and purposes, trustingly and confidently; lean upon his strong arm, glory in his bloodless victories which are being daily won, and with David in his dying prayer of thanksgiving say "Thine, O Lord, is the greatness and the power and the glory and the victory and the majesty!" "Woe to them that stay on horses and trust in chariots, because they are many; and in horsemen, because they are very strong." While the nation is confused with war God is working wonders. There are some who are always anxiously looking at the plans of some one man or the movements of some one army. If the man or the army succeeds, then immediately expect peace; if they fail, they are ready to give up all as lost. Such might learn lessons in patience, and sacrifice, and endurance, from our infatuated enemies, who are more loyal to the despotic government and rulers who are driving them to destruction, than many within Federal lines are to the government whose laws and bayonets protect them from desolation and ruin. A man who will debate the legality of conscription, or discuss the propriety of feeding and clothing the soldiers already blown up by his orders, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. This is doubtful.

why does the cloud still hang black over us; why does the rebellion continue to present such huge proportions and such a bold, impregnable front?" I might answer in a word by saying, God is not through with the rebellion yet; it has not fulfilled its mission nor accomplished its mighty purposes. Those who ask this complaining question, fail to comprehend the magnitude of the work which God has given this nation to perform; fail to comprehend the great issues of this struggle; fail to realize the strength of our enemies and the extent of their territory; and looking at our sufferings as just and righteous chastisements for sins, they fail to comprehend the magnitude and heinousness of our transgressions. Had this war originated simply in a political or commercial misunderstanding, or was Union the only question involved, I believe it would have been ended months ago. But, although "Union" has been the watch-word and battle cry, yet God is using Federal forces as blind instruments to settle great moral questions, not only for the present but for all time to come, not only for this nation but for all the nations of the earth. Great moral principles are involved in this struggle and this accounts for its long continuance. It is the light of a glorious morning struggling with the darkness of a dreary night; it is freedom shaking off the chains of slavery; it is Liberty turning under the heel of Tyranny; it is Truth struggling to free herself from the iron grasp of Error; it is Christ battling with Belial; and how, then, would we expect the struggle to be short—will we not wait and persevere and pray that the oppressed of all lands may "see a great light" and have hope, and that generations yet unborn may obtain an inheritance of liberty, truth and peace. But looking at the struggle simply as a contest between loyalty and treason, as a means for regaining possession of rebellious territory and restoring the Union, I would ask, has nothing been done? Are we just where we started, or as some contend, worse off than when we began? There are some who seem to think that the so-called Southern Confederacy is Richmond or Charlestown, and they say to the Government, why don't you take it and put an end to this confusion? They forget that the enemy in front is composed of over half a million armed men, supported by the fragments of the largest the territory of the United State. There are some who measure success simply by victories—by the results of battles and sieges. It is very true that these go far to encourage the victorious and discourage the defeated, but it is not good data for general opinions. Many such defeats as Chickamauga would soon end the rebellion and restore the Union. I would direct the attention of any who regard victories as the only evidence that God is with us to Vicksburgh and Gettysburgh, where I think they will find good cause for thanksgiving; and here let me remark that I think, as citizens of Pennsylvania, we have a special cause for gratitude in the deliverance which God wrought for us at Gettysburgh. You well remember how dark a day was when our own citizens went out by thousands from workshops and counting-houses to turn up the earth for defence; when the startling tidings came that the enemy's guns could be heard in our Capital; in breathless silence we waited for tidings; anxiously we looked into each others' faces; we knew not what a day would bring forth; but God was nigh unto us for our deliverance and turned the tide of desolation, and drove back our enemies, frustrated in their plans and shorn of their glory The National Cemetery, dedicated a week ago will stand as a lasting monument of Deliverance, sacred to the memory of the brave and noble men who fell fighting on that bloody field. Will any say that it was horses and chariots that brought us deliverance? If so, let them remember that these same troops fought at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. But, to return; I would ask again, has nothing been done? Trace the boundaries of the rebellious territory as it was and as is, and see how greatly it is reduced. Maryland, Mississippi and Kentucky at first seemed wonderfully tormented with devils, and were very near rushing down the precipice of secession into the lake of treason; but now they are clothed and in their right mind. Tennessee, North Carolina, Louisiana and Arkansas are beginning "to keep step to the music of the Union." In every State, the banner of the nation has been raised, and loyal men have rallied around it to swear new allegiance to the Government from which they have been enticed or forced by their traitorous and despotic leaders. Bright spots are scattered all over the dark surface of the Confederacy, and they are multiplying with surprising activity, and, ere long, they will burst into a blaze, and "the people who sit in darkness" will have light enough to read the record of their errors and follies, and will be ready to appreciate the rich blessings of Union, which they have been bartering away for nought. The existence of a loyal Union sentiment among the people of the South is no longer a source of doubtful comfort and hope. The truth is now demonstrated by the fact that the first regiments of the loyal sons of the South standing shoulder to shoulder with the loyal sons of the North, fighting with one mind and one heart against treason and rebellion. It is a significant fact that each journey of President Davis through his traitorous domain is shorter than the one preceding. In making his last trip, he went by Knoxville, but having no desire to review Federal troops, he deemed it advisable to turn to Richmond by another route. I do not think that any man can carefully and impartially study the rebellion of 1861, and the rebellion of 1863, and come to the conclusion that nothing has been done, and that we have no evidence that God is nigh unto us.

I think we will find another evidence of national greatness, and of God's presence with us, if we examine carefully our present foreign relations. In our present situation, the importance of preserving peaceful relations with foreign powers cannot be over estimated. While every American citizen, cherishing the precious truth for which we are contending, and believing it to be our right to adjust our own national affairs, should resolve that foreign interference should be met with iron-clads on the sea and fixed bayonets on the shore; yet I am free to acknowledge that the boasting, threatening spirit which says "rebellion at home, but America against the world," is no credit to our nation. A quiet, peaceloving, yet determined spirit would go much farther to show to the world that we are possessed of true greatness, and that the "God of battles" is our trust and defence. Ever since the beginning of our troubles, the subject of foreign interference has occupied the public mind. The hope of this was, till recently, no inconsiderable part of the strength of the rebellion. Without this hope, together with that of a divided North, I do not believe the rebellion would have been inaugurated. How often it has looked dark. Sometimes France and England seemed just ready to turn their bloodhounds of war loose upon us. The tidings of each steamer were anxiously expected; we sometimes almost imagined we heard the tramp of the invading foe. Now both France and England seem determined to retain private vessels intended to destroy our commerce, and the winds of the ocean bring to our ears greetings of friendship. Is there not some evidence here that God is with us, and that we are considered great by sister nations? Other considerations, as important and convincing as any that have been mentioned, could be presented, but I have already detained you long enough. Surely we have reasons for thanksgiving today. Surely, as citizens, we have reason to rejoice in the evidences of national greatness and of the nearness of the living God. Even under the cloud our glory is not dimmed, and the brightness of the path before us is dazzling. Sublime sights are being brought upon the stage, and the nations of the earth are looking on in wonder. If we stand with the lone sentinel at midnight; or with the widow at the death of the battle-field; or at the cot of a diseased or wounded soldier; or at the grave of a fallen friend, I know it seems dark, and we see no cause for thanksgiving. But let us go up higher; let us stand beside "the Lord who reigneth," and take a look at our nation; let us forget the people, and think of the principles; forget the darkness and desolation and death of to-day, and think of the purity and prosperity and glory of to-morrow; forget the purchase-money, and think of the possession, and forget "the life that now is," and rejoice for "the life that is to come." If we would keep God nigh unto us, let us keep nigh unto him; let us not presume too much on the justice of our cause, or on the assurances of God's presence, or on the greatness of the nation, for "God can do without this nation," if by unfaithfulness we show ourselves unworthy of his defence and deliverance.

The Ladies Moving.

(From the New York Commercial Advertiser.)

There is a movement on foot in this city among the thoughtful and patriotic women, to quietly but resolutely reduce the consumption of imported goods and other luxuries, and to check the extravagant and wasteful expenditure which is so rampant in these days, and which has overlaid that sweet simplicity supposed to be characteristic of the good old days when Knickerbocker and New England butchers were ordinary features in every-day life,

A meeting, attended by ladies from the most influential circles of society, has already been held, and another will be called for an early, when a liberal representation of the ladies of New York is expected. It is felt that in the midst of a calamitous war, the prevalent luxury and *insouciance*, the idle round of pleasure and quiety, are inconsistant with the claims of duty to the country, and that the sufferings and sacrifices of millions of armed men drawn from the homes of the people, demand something like a response from the general public. There is a feeling, too, profound enough to be willing to imitate the example of our fathers, who, under so great privations, fought the war of the revolution. The women of the land are to be commended for this effort to raise economy to the level of a practical virtue, and the men will most assuredly welcome any reform that they may thus initiate, if for no other reason than that they will have smaller bills to pay.

HUMAN FALLIABILITY.—A remarkable illustration of how easy it is to be mistaken, occurred recently on the trial of Mr. Hunter, for forgery, in New York, which is thus stated by the *Observer*:

"Mr. Cisco, the head of the Treasury here, and a man of the highest possible character for honor, judgment and integrity, being called as a witness, swore positively that no man could imitate Mr. Hunter's handwriting, so as to deceive him; that he could not be imposed upon with respect to writing that he was familiar with. When he had committed himself beyond all reservation to this positive opinion, he was presented by Judge Pierrepont, the counsel, with a slip of paper, and was asked if that was his own hand-writing. He replied that it was. His attention was called to the fact that it was somewhat blurred, but he said that made no difference; he recognized it perfectly; it was his own. The counsel then informed the Court that the paper was written by Mr. Levi, a clerk of Mr. Low, in the presence of several eminent witnesses, who had attached their marks to it, so as to be able to identify it, and Mr. Cisco had thus unwittingly testified to another man's hand-writing as his own. If he could be so easily deceived in his own hand-writing, how much more likely was he to be mistaken in that of another man."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Violations of the Revenue Laws.

On Wednesday we stated that there were a large number of persons in Western Pennsylvania who had rendered themselves liable to prosecution for not complying with the provisions of the law passed by Congress on the first day of July, 1862. Since then we learn that the Grand Jury, now in session in the United States District Court, have returned true bills against *eighty-three* persons for violations of the law referred to, the greater portion of whom are retail dealers. The sixty-fourth section of the revenue law has exclusive reference to this class of dealers, and provides that all retail dealers shall pay ten dollars for each license, and that every person whose business or occupation is to sell or offer to sell groceries, or any goods, wares or merchandize, or foreign or domestic production in less quantities than a whole original piece or package at one time, to the same person (not including wines, spiritons or malt liquors, but not excluding, drugs, medicines, cigars, snuffs or tobacco) shall be regarded as retail dealers under the act. On the 3d day of March, 1863, Congress passed an amendatory act, which affixes the penalty for violations of the law upon conviction thereof, still in addition to the fines and forfeitures of the first act, to suffer imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years. There is still another class of retail dealers whose tax amounts to only four dollars, which is the lowest amount specified in the law. Notwithstanding the large number already proceeded against, there are said to be still others in the same category. Some people will learn that "honesty is the best policy" before they are much older—or we are out of our reckoning.

To and From the Old Country.

Within the past few years, the means for safe, rapid and cheap travel between the New and Old Worlds have been largely increased, and the various lines have kept up a rivalry which has resulted to the benefit of imigrants in the construction of floating palaces for their accommodation. The most successful steamship lines between New York and Liverpool and other European ports are those represented in this city by Mr. D. O'Neil, whose offices are in the "Chronicle Building," Fifth street and at No. 66 Smithfield street. There are some fifty of the fastest and most comfortable steamers and sailing vessels on Mr O'Neil's list from which parties can select a favored craft in which to bring out their friends, or themselves take a trip to visit those they left behind them. The rates of passage are extremely low—in fact, Mr O'Neil is enabled to furnish tickets at probably lower rates than other offices can, and those contemplating bringing out their friends should call upon him in relation thereto. He is also prepared to furnish sight drafts on all parts of Europe, and in this respect, as in that of furnishing tickets on first-class steamers at cheap rates, we cheerfully recommend Mr. O'Neil's agency to our readers. We direct attention to his advertisement.

Paroled Pennsylvanians.

We have received the following list of paroled Pennsylvania officers, who arrived at Annapolis on Monday last, from which it will be seen that some of them belong to the 101st and 102d regiments, captured at Plymouth some time since:

Serg. D. G. Rust, 101st Penna. Volunteers, captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 20.

Serg. A. P. Frick, 103d Pennsylvania Volunteers, captured at Plymouth, April 20.

Chaplain A. S. Billingsley, 101st Pennsylvania Volunteers, captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 20.

Capt. S. B. King, 12th Pennsylvania cavalry, captured at Winchester, June 15, 1863.

Capt. H. T. Conwell, 67th Pennsylvania Volunteers, captured at Winchester, June 15, 1863.

Col. T. E. Rose, 77th Pennsylvania Volunteers, captured at Chickamauga, Tennessee, Sept. 20, 1863.

Chaplain J. H. Rowling, 103d Pennsylvania Volunteers, captured at Plymouth, N. C., April 20, 1864.

Second Lieut. S. S. Good, 84th Pennsylvania Volunteers, captured at Loeust Grove, Nov. 27, 1863.

Lieut. T. S. Harris, 3d Pennsylvania cavalry, captured at Smithfield, Va., Feb. 1st 1863.

First Lieut. and Q. M. M. Kupp, 167th Pennsylvania Volunteers, captured at White House, Va., June 1, 1863.

Donations to the Sanitary Fair.

The following cash contributions have been paid to the Treasurer of the Dry Goods Committee for the Sanitary Fair, by the collecting committee on Fifth and Market street:

White, Orr & Co	$500	M. Mentzer	75
Eaton, Macrum & Co	500	A. Lippman	50
Joseph Horne & Co	500	John Porter	50
J. W. Barker & Co	500	E. R. Gardner	50
Hugus & Hacke	500	J. & B. M'Connell	50
A. Bates	500	G. H. Gunsenhauser & Co	25
John Orr & Co	100	Moorhead, Denniston & Co	20
D. H. Fralich & Son	100	M. J. Spence	20
Cree Brothers	100	J. Waxelbaum	20
C. H. Love & Co

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1864.

Publication Office, No. 76 Fifth Street, Opposite Postoffice.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

The Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company.

Terms of the Commercial.

DAILY COMMERCIAL.

Single copy.....3 cents.
Mail subscribers (311 issues).....$8.00

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

Per year (52 issues).....$1.50
In Clubs of 20.....1.00
Payable in advance.

Address
THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

Removal of the Commercial Office.

The office of the DAILY COMMERCIAL has been removed to the adjoining building, No. 76 Fifth street, directly opposite Postoffice. The Counting Room is on the first floor, where all business matters will be transacted.

False Rumors.

Of false rumors of nearly every description, we may for the next few days expect a plentiful supply. The *canarders* of the New York *World* have already commenced operations, and for some time to come we may expect Baltimore, where the chief operator lives, to be the great source of sensation and deliberate fa'se'hood,—for all of which see the *World*. The Government has taken measures to prevent mere rumors being put into circulation. As movements proceed, and the liability of the enemy profiting by dispatches grows less, the rigor of the *surveillance* will probably diminish. No one will question the wisdom of present prudence. If the false reports only went to the enemy there would be no occasion for it; it is the grain of truth that should be kept from them, and to that end the public at large must be measurably deprived of the news.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

The Pennsylvania Legislature, which adjourned yesterday, has been an industrious, hard-working body. Some idea of the business done may be had from the fact that, in the Senate, 1,296, and in the House 1,656, bills were read in place. Some of these bills were voluminous, demanding the examination of questions of great legal importance, and requiring great industry. Of course, the great labor of legislation is done in committee, where bills are carefully digested and put into shape for operation as laws.

There is no position in the State requiring so much ability, culture and varied acquirements, as that of the legislator, and yet how often is it filled with men deficient in all these qualities! We are glad to bear testimony to the fact that the members composing the delegation from Allegheny county have watched with commendable vigilance the interests of this locality, and they have earned the reputation of industrious and faithful representatives of the people of their district.

Waiting for Tidings.

We are assured that while the tidings of a great battle may come to hand any hour, days may elapse before one is fought. This depends more on the movements of the enemy than on the disposition of Lieut. Gen. GRANT. While waiting we ought to recall the fact that patches of clouds may, and doubtless will, gather here and there in an enterprise so extensive, and where there are so many officers to whom important trusts have been confided, it is almost a necessary consequence that some should prove unequal to their places. We must expect partial success, and perhaps actual reverses in some places. It would be unreasonable to expect unvaried success. But, as to the campaign as a whole, in the language of the Washington *Chronicle*, it is our well grounded and sanguine expectation that the hero of Vicksburg, with the great army at his command, will destroy the last lingering hope of the rebellion, whenever he in his discretion shall deal the blow. But we may be mistaken, and the wily foe may parry the thrust, and by some unlucky chance our cause may again be worsted in that ever memorable field of arms. If such should be the fate of war, let no one say, that the cause is lost. Whatever we may now think or fear to the contrary, be assured, that should it come, its effect upon the people will be the very opposite of what we apprehend, and the public heart will be nerved with resolution to renew the contest in exact proportion to the extent of the disaster.

Gen. Sigel's Movements—Important Operations in Western Virginia.

For the last two weeks troops, munitions, mules and horses have been collected to an unusual extent at Charleston, in Western Virginia, preparatory to an important co-operative movement toward Richmond. We learn that on Tuesday, the 29th ult., a force of 22,000, consisting of infantry, mounted infantry and cavalry, with artillery, left Charleston under Gen. CROOKS. The destination is said to be Lewisburg; from which place the distance to Staunton is not great. We would prefer to believe, however, that Lynchburg or some other point on the Southwestern Railroad was the one in view by this dashing flank movement. Lynchburg is an important point to the rebels as a depot of supplies, as well as by its position with reference to the railroads leading from Richmond. The investment of the rebel capital would of course contemplate the closing up of this outlet to the West, and the cutting of the line of communication between JOHNSTON and LEE; and Lewisburg is the route an expedition would take from Charleston.

Whatever the route or destination, there is no doubt that one of the coils of the anaconda which the Lieutenant General has been throwing around Richmond, will develope itself in the neighborhood of Sulphur Springs.

Carnival of Horrors.

The report of the Congressional committee on the Fort Pillow massacre fully justifies the previous statement, that no account had painted in colors deep enough the horrors of that occasion. Henceforth the Sepoys will stand respectable and respected in contrast with Forrest's murderous crew. It is conclusively shown that the indiscriminate slaughter was not the result of sudden circumstances, or in any way accidental. It was deliberate, preconcerted, and in pursuance of willingly obeyed orders.

There can be no longer any question as to the facts. They have been fully established and shown to be worse than they were represented to be when President LINCOLN solemnly proclaimed there should be full and fitting retaliation. The increased enormity of the offense, however, seems to increase rather than diminish the embarrassment in deciding on the character and extent of the retaliation. The facts enforce the necessity, however, and it would seem that the Government has nothing to do but to make its word good as pledged in the order which we have before given. But the Government is probably no less embarrassed now than when President LINCOLN referred to the subject in Baltimore; and we presume there is little likelihood of its getting clear of its embarrassment. We, therefore, submit a way by which it may relieve itself. We propose that the matter be turned over to Lt. Gen. GRANT. He has a habit of doing most things well, and from what we know of his ways, we do not question that he would readily undertake to settle this with the other concerns he has in hand. The retaliation question would seem to be sufficiently germain to the subject that most attracts his attention, and it is not at all improbable that while his hand is in, he might attend to that little job in a manner that would be entirely satisfactory to the Government and to the country. There will be, moreover, opportunities arising in the course of the campaign, wherein the fitness of things will be illustrated, when the Pillow affair may be used by way of change to balance accounts. Give the matter to GRANT, Mr. President, and ask no questions!

THE Quebec *Chronicle* says: "The gold digging mania may now be fairly said to have seized upon the people of Lower Canada; facilities of travel and transportation are organized—a four horse stage already runs daily from Point Levi to the mines, and a weekly express is also established."

Meeting of Western Newspaper Publishers.

A number of the representatives of the Western press held a meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Tuesday last. There were delegates present from St. Louis, Louisville, Detroit, Indiana, Dayton, Wheeling and Cincinnati. Mr. Smith, of the *Cincinnati Gazette* presided. Dispatches were read from the Chicago publishers regretting their necessary absence, and pledging themselves to acquiesce in the action of the meeting. Committees were appointed on Paper, Telegraphing, Typography, and on rates of Subscription and Advertising. At the meeting on Wednesday the Committee on Paper recommended that all proper encouragement be given by the press to the introduction of machinery for the manufacture of wood paper, or the introduction of any material which shall serve as a substitute for rags. The report of the Committee on Typographical matters discuss the subject of the Typographical Union and matters connected therewith. It alleged that the proprietors of the press throughout the Northwest have acted with the greatest liberality toward those in their employ. They have advanced their wages more rapidly than their business has increased, but this had not been reciprocated. It depreciates the practice of employing persons without any reference to the capacity and ability of the compositors, the inefficient and worthless being placed upon the same footing with the industrious and competent. It is thought that women could be employed as type-setters to advantage. The report sums up by recommending that no printer be employed by any establishment unless he can produce a certificate of discharge from the last office in which he was employed; that wherever such person is employed he shall deposit his papers with the proprietors to be returned to him in case of his honorable discharge; that whenever a person is discharged for cause, the fact of his discharge shall be sent to the various papers belonging to this association; that publishers, in employing printers, require them to agree not to leave their situations without giving two weeks notice thereof, and that the publishers on their part agree to give the same in case of discharging any of their employees; the employment of female help whenever it can be done conveniently, is recommended.

The President read a copy of a dispatch from D. H. CRAIG, Esq., agent of the New York Associated Press, addressed to Editors, counseling the State Association not to recognize the opposition telegraph lines, as they were built by speculators for purely speculative purposes, and were controlled by "gambling cut-throats." After considerable condemnatory debate of the foregoing dispatch, the following resolutions from the Committee on Telegraphing were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Associated Press dispatches heretofore and now received, are not satisfactory as regards quantity, quality and the manner of their delivery, and an improvement in these respects is respectfully but earnestly urged.

Resolved, That we are pleased to know that telegraphic facilities are being largely increased by the construction of new and competing lines; that it is the interest of the public and the press to encourage competition in this business and, while we shall not be the partizans of any company, we shall deem it our privilege to distribute our patronage in accordance with correct business principles—patronizing those who offer the best facilities.

Resolved, That the Western Associated Press disapprove of the attempt of the New York Associated Press to dictate as to the lines to be employed in the transmission of dispatches; and, in the event of any effort being made to enforce the arbitrary rules adopted in the case of any newspaper of this association, that we will make that cause, and regard the war upon any press, on the ground stated, as a war upon the whole and a violation of those principles which should govern the press and the public in dealing with institutions such as telegraph companies.

The Committe on advertising rates, reported the annexed scale:

CIRCULATION.	MINIMUM PRICE PER SQARE.
800 daily or less	$2 00 per square.
800 to 1,500	25 00 "
1,500 to 2,500	30 00 "
2,500 to 4,000	40 00 "
4,000 to 7,000	50 00 "
7,000 to 10,000	60 00 "
10,000 and upward	75 00 "

These rates, so for as they go, we fully indorse. The only objection to them is that they are too low. For the present they are as high as can be secured, and as respects the COMMERCIAL, we assure other publishers that we will not advertise at less rates.

After a pleasant and harmonious session, the Association adjourned to meet in Detroit on the first Tusday of August.

General Intelligence.

The draft in the First ward, Cincinnati, on Thursday, passed off quietly. Among those drawn were Alfred Goethe, Superintendent of Adams' Express Company, and several other prominent citizens.

Lieut. Col. Ekin, of Pittsburgh, has been assigned to the duty of purchasing and inspecting horses for the Cavalry Bureau, and the subsistence and transportation of the same.

Mrs. Governor Morton has issued her order for the women of Indianapolis to meet every Wednesday during the month of May to sew and knit.

The Committee on the Conduct of the War go to Annapolis to-day, to examine the persons lately arrived from Richmond.

The Union men of the Fourth Congressional District met at Bangor, Me., on Friday, and nominated delegates to the Baltimore Convention. The following are among the resolutions passed: *Resolved*, That the circumstances of the country demand the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for President.

Stoppages have been made against the pay of certain Provost-Marshals and Surgeons for improper enlistments of recruits, declared by Boards of Enrollment unfit for military duty.

On Friday three citizens of St. Louis were arrested by the United States detective police. Over $75,000 in counterfeit greenbacks, and four plates used in printing notes, were found in their possession. The parties are old hands at counterfeiting, and have carried on business for several years in that city and elsewhere. They will be sent to Washington for trial.

Governor Brough addressed the National Guards at Camp Dennison on Friday in a stirring speech.

Six thousand troops have left Indiana during the week for the front.

"Lindenwald," the country seat of the late ex-President Van Buren, has recently been sold by the Hon. John Van Buren, its late proprietor, to a broker in New York for about $30,000. The property consists of 300 acres of the best quality of farming land. The grounds around the mansion are laid out with taste, and the garden, which is large, contains the choicest of fruit, while an extensive hot house is filled with fruits from every clime.

The death of Thomas Motley, the father of the historian, is announced as having taken place at Boston. He was 82 years of age. He began his commercial life in Portland, and on his removal to Boston took a high position among the merchants of that city. Mr. Motley was distinguished for exalted integrity and vigorous common sense. His active mind was scarcely affected by the advance of age, and his experience, knowledge and sound judgment rendered his conversation interesting and instructive to the end of his life.

Bishop Simpson has been invited by the Indiana delegates to preach in the Representatives' Hall, in Washington, to-morrow, and has accepted the invitation.

L. K. Brown, Jr., a son of Levi K. Brown, in the eighteenth year of his age, of Goshen, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, after gearing a horse for use, stepped back from the stall, when the animal kicked him in the breast, killing him almost instantly. He was an intelligent and a promising boy.

General Howard made the following sensible remarks as to liquors in the army: I did not drink at college, I did not drink at West Point; but when I got into the army I found it was all the fashion. If you went into an officer's quarters the first thing was to offer you something to drink. It was thought you did not treat him with proper respect if you did not. I fell into the habit. I drank whisky and offered it to others. When I was stationed at Florida, I once offered whisky to an officer, and he declined. I urge him to drink, and he drank. A short time after I attended him in the horrors of *delirium tremens*, and I made up my mind that it was wicked, and that I never would do it again; and I have not. I do not keep it in my quarters or my tent. I do not offer it to any officer or any man, and I will not. I know it is a hard stand to take, especially for a young officer; but I can say from my own experience that it will pay.

A little girl died of excessive laughter in Philadelphia a few days ago.

If any body asks Mr. Lincoln anything about the movements of the army, he replies, "Ask Gen. Grant," and if the rejoinder is made, "Gen. Grant will not tell me," he says further, "Neither will he tell me."

Dr. E. D. Crawford, formerly Senator from the Juniata District, died in Mifflin, on Manday last.

During the battle of Shiloh, an officer hurriedly rode up to an aid and in passed for Gen Grant. "That's him with the field-glass," said the aid. Wheeling his horse about, the officer furiously rode up to the General, and, touching his cap, thus addressed him: "Sheneral, I vants to make one report: Schwartz Battery is took." "Ha!" says the General, "How was that?" "Vell, you see, Sheneral, de t—d shesheshnists come up in front of us, de t—d shesheshnists flanked us, and de t—d shesheshnists came in de rear of us, and Schwartz battery vas took." "Well, sir," says the General, sharply: "you, of course, spiked the guns." "Vat," exclaimed the Dutchman in astonishment, "schpike dem guns, schpike dem new guns! No, it would schpoil dem!" "Well," said the General, sharply, "what did you do?" "Do! vy, we took dem back again."

THE Montana Territorial bill, now pending before a Conference Committee of Congress, involves the question of negro suffrage as the main issue, the majority of the House committee being opposed to colored men participating in the organization of the Territory; while a majority of the Senate Committee hold that all freemen and soldiers of the country, other things being equal, should be voters, without regard to mere color.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Extracts from Southern Newspapers

CONDITION OF GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

REBEL VIEW OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Female Descent on Provisions.

[From the Montgomery Advertiser.]

We learn from one of the Savanah papers that a number of white women, mostly Irish, who had "no visible means of support," made a descent upon the stores of Mr. John Gilliland, on Congress street; Messrs. W. & R. McIntire, corner of St. Julian, and Mr. Stroup, on Bryant street, helping themselves to bacon and other articles. The Messrs. McIntire seeing the fate that awaited them, and probably fearing that they might be divested of a large amount of goods, shared with them a considerable amount of rice and sugar, which somewhat appeased their demands, and they dispersed without creating any further disturbance. Through the courtesy, however, of Sheriff Cole, two of the party were taken in charge, and provided with apartments in the barracks.

The Fashions.

The Atlanta *Confederacy* publishes an article on the fashions, from the *News*, and says, we believe the ladies like to know and read about the fashions of the outside world, albeit they are denied a very extensive indulgence in the latest modes by the amiable Mr. Lincoln's blockade.

The Campaign.

[From the Columbia (Ga.) Times, April 22.]

The capture of Richmond would prove of greater importance to our enemies in a political point of view than in any other sense. With our Capital in their possession we would find additional influence brought to bear against us abroad; but as a material loss, its fall would in no manner compare with the disadvantages which would result from a defeat of General Johnston and the occupation of Georgia that would follow. The first point is near our boundary lines; the second is our great centre. To lose the one would be as the loss of a limb; should we be driven from the other it will be a terrible blow at our most vital point. This we must admit, and our enemy knows it.

Official Wisdom.

[From the Augusta, Ga., Chronicle and Sentinel.]

The telegraph wires announced the startling news a few days since, that the signing department of the Treasury was to be removed to Columbia, S. C. The reason assigned was a good one: "Living was cheaper." The telegraph complimented Secretary Memminger on his sagacity and foresight. The Administration press joined in swelling the general chorus of laudation.

The Richmond *Whig* is the only outspoken paper in the city of Confederate corruption.—That journal speaks freely in meeting very often—quite too often for the comfort of the powers that be. It must be remembered that most of the signing clerks in Richmond are ladies who board at home, or in the families of friends, where they are accommodated at low rates. In this way they are enabled to live upon the small compensation of a thousand dollars a year, the amount now paid, which is paid them. The annexed two telegraph dispatches received in Richmond after Memminger had announced his removing intentions, shows that he had about as much foresight in making the intended movement, as he has had in managing the national finances:

"COLUMBIA, S. C., April 20.—Accommodations very scarce. Not more than six or eight can be obtained, and then they will be required to place two or three in a room. Board from seventy to eighty dollars per week."

"COLUMBIA, S. C., April 20.—Best board in boarding houses seventy-five and eighty dollars per week—very inferior; and not a vacant house in the city. Provisions extremely scarce and high."

If Memminger can figure out how his employees are to get along cheaper in Columbia than in Richmond, under the circumstances, he will prove himself a financial better financier than he has the reputation of being.

Perhaps he thinks the ladies can repudiate their obligations, after the example he has set. We did not think of this before. A capital idea. Why not? Memminger repudiated millions, and was called honest! Certainly, his employees will deserve to be put in the same category if they only repudiate their hundreds.

The Confederacy in Europe.

The Atlanta *Confederacy* publishes a letter from a "distinguished citizen of the South," which purports to give a view of European feeling to the Confederacy. He says:

Although I have no fact of special importance to communicate to you, yet the state of feeling in regard to the Confederacy and its prospects is better now throughout Europe than it has been for months. This is only important on account of the influence it may exercise upon the Governments. However submissive the British Government may have shown itself to the insolent demands of the Lincoln Government, the feeling of exasperation against the United States is deepening daily amongst all intelligent classes. They say they will bear no more. They are mistaken, however; they will be made to drink the dregs to the very bottom. Then they will reach a point when they will rise in rebellion in very shame. Depend upon it, that the feeling of terror may be as great as ever, yet never was a nation, which was at peace with another, so hated as the United States by the British. They feel deeply the humiliation to which they have been submitted, and even while they tremble at the thought of war, the passion of hatred is intensified by the very fact that they have submitted to such accumulated insults.

I have recently been over a great part of Germany. Even there a great revolution in public opinion has set in, and henceforth I think the number of recruits from that quarter will go down to zero.

Of France I cannot speak with confidence, but throughout the rest of Europe the change within a few months in favor of our cause has been wonderful. Upon this you may rely. So far as our prospects may be affected by public opinion in Europe, I am more sanguine to-day than I have been for a year. Notwithstanding this, I do not understand some movements in France. Surely the Emperor is not so blind as to trust to the promises of the Lincoln Government. I will not believe that so sagacious a a ruler can be led astray by such false hopes.

I hope the Archduke Maximilian will go to Mexico, as is now believed, in March. I am sanguine that good will flow from it. I am quite sure, indeed I do not see how it will agree with me, that he, at least, thoroughly understands the bearing of the American question, and that he is powerful influence will be properly employed in promoting the cause whose success can alone secure for him his Mexican throne. You and I, and all Americans, know that if the Confederacy succumbs the Mexican empire cannot stand six months. Under such circumstances the United States would never permit the establishment of any stable government, whether monarchial or republican.

Such is now the duty of the people of Richmond. Every preparation should be made for the approaching conflict, and every obstacle removed which can hinder or embarass the movements of our armies. If there is a man, or a woman, or a child in the city, who can not serve the cause here, and who can find temporary refuge elsewhere, they should immediately withdraw, and thus clear the decks and diminish the consumption of food. The trains employed in bringing up supplies for their subsistence, might then be used in transporting troops; and for every non-combatant thus withdrawn, a soldier might be substituted and supported. Those now consumed by persons who can render no assistance, and which if hauled over over-taxed railroads, would be available for armed men, able and ready to defend the city against the assaults of the invader. Then, if the public parties, confused and embarassed by frightened women and children crying to them for assistance and clinging to them for support.

We sincerely hope and pray that the red waves of battle may not roll and break and hiss against the walls of the Capital, and the cars of our suffering but resolute people may never again be saluted by the reports of hostile guns. But our hopes may be disappointed; the enemy may again as he has come before, and, for aught we know, the battle may be fought on these hills and in these streets. It is with a view of this possible contingency that we would urge upon our people to make all needful preparation for whatever fate befalls them, and especially to give our brave and unconquerable defenders a clear deck and an open field. And above all, let the living oracles of our holy religion and pious men and women of every persuasion remember that God alone giveth the victory, and that His ear is ever open to the prayer of the righteous.

The Duty of the Hour.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

That a great struggle is about to take place for the possession of Richmond, is conceded on all hands. The enemy is marshaling his cohorts on the Rappahannock and the Peninsula, and that a last desperate effort will be made to overrun Virginia and occupy her ancient Capital, is admitted by the enemy himself. What then becomes the duty of the people of Richmond in view of the mighty conflict at hand? It is evidently the same as that of the commander of a man-of-war, who sails out of port to engage the foes of his flag in mortal combat. The decks are cleared for action; non-combatants are ordered below on ashore; the supply of ammunition and food is looked to, and a short prayer uttered that heaven will favor the right, and protect the land and the loved ones for whom the battle is waged.

[From the Richmond Sentinel of April 30.]

There is danger of carrying too far the policy of transferring the civil officers of the Government to other points. The prompt and intelligent dispatch of the public business requires that the different Bureaus of the Government shall be in easy communication with each other, and with their departmental heads. It is, therefore, almost essential that they should all be collected at the seat of Government. With the note-signers it is different; but even their removal does not promise to yield any considerable relief, as so many are thereby compelled to resign, rather than separate themselves from their homes and friends on a salary inadequate to their support.

It is exceedingly to be desired, however, that every one who possibly can, should leave the city, and seek a home, if only temporarily, in the country, or farther south. Visitors and refugees could not better assist the public service, and all residents who can provide other quarters for their families and servants will promote the general advantage by so doing. We want as few consumers and as many fighters as possible in Richmond, until Grant's campaign shall be over. We earnestly commend this subject to the general attention.

Meanwhile the Government can do no better thing than to give the greatest possible efficiency to the transportation leading to the city. It is the opinion of good judges that it may be greatly improved. The best business talent the Confederacy affords should be devoted to this, for herein is our principal and surest source of relief and security.

MR. MCGEE, of Greenpoint, became a married man on Monday evening. Several boys desired to congratulate Mr. McGee on his accession to the joys of wedded life, which they did by means of a cacophonous serenade. Commanding the disturbers of his happiness to disperse, they refused, whereupon he fired at them with a revolver, wounding one Thomas Allen in the shoulder. Contrary to his expectations, Mr. McGee passed the first night of his married life alone in a station house.

General Conference of the M. E. Church of the United States.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Afternoon Session.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4.

Bishop Ames called Conference to order.

Rev. Mr. Gurley, of Central Ohio, delivered the opening prayer.

On motion, it was resolved to suspend the order of business, in order that the delegates to the Conference from Canada could be presented and their credentials received.

Rev. James Gardner and Rev. S. Morrison, the delegates from Canada, were received by the delegates all rising.

A resolution from the Black river Conference was offered, requiring the book agents of New York to fill all orders made for the *Sunday School Advocate* without reference to the order in which they are received. Referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Missions to inquire into the expediency of electing an Assistant Missionary Secretary for the Pacific coast.

Rev. Mr. Monroe, of New Jersey, offered a resolution that the Committee on Revisals be instructed to alter the discipline so as to restore the supernumerary relation, and to report as soon as possible.

After an animated discussion the resolution was withdrawn.

The Committees on the following subjects were then announced:

On the Christian Commission, on the Temperance Cause, Pastoral Addresses, Expenses of Delegates, Freedmen, Temporal Economy, Centenary of Methodism, and committees in reply to the addresses of British and Irish Conferences.

A resolution from the Pittsburgh Conference relating to the alteration of the Sunday School discipline, was referred to the Committee on Sunday Schools.

The Committee on Lay Delegation was announced as having organized, with Rev. Dr. Thompson, of New York, president; H. C. Benson, of California, secretary; and the Committee on Revisals, with Davis W. Clark, of New York, president, and Rev. S. C. Brown, of Providence, secretary.

Fourth Day—May 5.

The Conference convened at 8½ o'clock. Rev. W. Young, of Cincinnati, conducted the opening religious services. The journal of yesterday was read and approved. Bishop Morris occupied the Chair.

The Committee on German Work reported that they had elected Rev. Dr. Peck, of Wyoming, Chairman, and Rev. Dr. Pershing, of Pittsburgh, Secretaries.

On the state of the Country the Committee announced Rev. Joseph Cummings, of New England, Chairman; and Rev. Col. Moody, of Ohio, Secretary, and Rev. T. H. Sinex, of Michigan, Assistant Secretary. Rev. R. W. Keeler, of Iowa, was appointed Additional Secretary.

The order of the day was suspended to hear the address of the Canada Conference, and such remarks as the Delegates might wish to offer to the body.

The address represents the Church in Canada as being in a happy and prosperous condition, embracing within its communion about 100,000 members, and having about $300,000 worth of Church property, and expresses the strongest affection for and confidence in the M. E. Church of the United States.

This address was followed by an address from each of the three members of the Delegation, the Rev. Mr. Gardiner, Rev. Mr. Morrison and Rev. Bishop Richardson, all of whom uttered sentiments worthy of the body which they represent, and frequently elicited applause from those who had the pleasure of listening to them.

The order of the day was then taken up, namely, the Episcopal Address to the General Conference. This was read on behalf of the College of Bishops, by the Rev. Bishop Scott. It is a document of great importance to the whole Church, reviewing the history of the doings of the Church during the past year. It gives a business view of every interest pertaining to the church, and touches upon all questions likely to come before the General Conference. In regard to Lay Delegation the address simply gives the result of the vote rendered by the last General Conference in the several annual conferences, and by the laymen of the respective churches. The majority of votes cast against the proposed measure by the ministers was 1,591, and by the laity of 8,971. No opinion whatever is expressed by the Bishops in reference to the expediency of the introduction of the lay element into the General Conference. The address speaks out boldly in relation to slavery in the church, and expresses the opinion that no slaveholders should be allowed in the church as members. At the reading of that part of the address, the reading was interrupted by prolonged applause and hearty shouts of "Amen," "Glory to God," &c., and at the close of the reading the body arose and sung to the tune of Old Hundred "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow."

The various parts of the address were appropriately referred and 5,000 copies ordered to be printed for gratuitous circulation. From the question of printing, the Conference passed, as one of the members remarked, to enjoy the sunshine of the hour. A season was occupied in remarks from Rev. Dr. Hatfield, Rev. C. F. Monroe, Rev. Colonel Mooney, Rev. Dr. Kingsley and others. Some of the speakers have been among the most earnest opponents of a strong abolition action four years ago, but now a singular unanimity seems to pervade the body. All, universally appeared to rejoice that the Church see their way clear to take such high grounds against slavery in the Church.

Bishop Ames then took the Chair. It was finally determined to print 10,000 copies of the Episcopal Address, and it was ordered to be published in all the Church papers.

COTTON SPECULATION WITH REBELS.

Alleged Contract with Kirby Smith.

The telegraph yesterday afternoon furnished news concerning an alleged contract between certain parties in the North, and the rebel Gen. Kirby Smith, whereby the latter was to secure to the former, Confederate cotton, and receive in return, goods, ammunition, &c. While we do not give credence to the statement, we publish the subjoined terms of the alleged contract, with its additional preface, which we find in the Missouri *Democrat:*

Information of a peculiar and grave character, intimately involving the welfare of the country, comes to us from a highly responsible source, and is of such a nature that we should not be justified in withholding it from the public. Personally knowing nothing of the facts alleged, we give the statement in the language in which it is made to us, as follows:

"A contract for the surrender of the trans-Mississippi country to the United States was made between the Government of the United States and Kirby Smith, commanding the rebel forces West of the Mississippi river. Casey and Butler being the agents of both parties in making the terms of agreement. Casey is from Chicago, and Butler was formerly state Treasurer of Illinois; both are in the confidence of the Administration.

"The information is derived direct from Casey himself.

"The terms of the contract were as follows: "Kirby Smith agreed to retire from the country with his army and then disband it; he would destroy no property, but on the contrary, surrender all Confederate cotton to the United States Government.

"In order to increase the amount of cotton to be thus given up, he was largely engaged in its purchase from private parties, paying for the same double the amount offered by the agents of the rebel government, and then branding it 'C. S. A.,' that there might be no difficulties in the way of confiscation and seizure by the United States.

"In return, the United States Government agreed to guarantee a safe exit from the country to Kirby Smith and his officers, and pay for all cotton at twenty cents per pound in foreign exchange; with which money Smith & Co. were to retire to Europe. The Government also agreed to respect private property and to prevent devastation and plunder by the troops in their march into the interior.

"Casey was asked whether private parties might not engage in the business of buying Smith's cotton, and replied that the matter had gone too far with the Government.

"Brigadier General Elliott, commanding Marine Brigade, knew the fact of this arrangement, but it is not certain whether Major General Banks was aware of it or not.

"When General Banks started on his expedition up Red river, Casey expressed a fear that Banks would do some act that would interfere with the fulfillment of the contract.

"It appears that General Banks and Admiral Porter had collided in a gigantic cotton speculation and swindle. They have been seizing all the cotton they could lay their hands upon, and if it belonged to private parties they would brand it 'C. S. A.,' and then confiscate it; they were also plundering the country—in both acts grossly violating the terms of the agreement between the United States Government and Kirby Smith.

"Kirby Smith seeing his hopes of a retirement in ease and wealth thus dashed, and the cotton he had bought with his private means, together with his prospective riches thus snatched from his grasp, was driven to madness and desperation; instead, therefore, of retiring from the country, he was making as much resistance as he in his power, and was burning the cotton he would otherwise have gladly delivered to the United States Government.

"Major General Banks may have been ignorant of the contract aforesaid; but it appears that he had abandoned his duties as commander of an army and neglected the real points of his campaign for the purpose of lining his pockets with cotton—thus sacrificing the efficiency and safety of his army and the success of the cause to his own personal profit. That he been successful he could have defied the anger of the Administration which his interference with their plans will excite, and have thrown himself upon the populace, who ever judge of a man's actions by the degree of success which attends them, and not by the intentions with which they were entered upon; wherefore his failure will cause, if no more disastrous result, his immediate removal from command, and blast his hopes for the Presidency."

THE Detroit *Advertisor* states, upon trustworthy authority, that Vallandigham, upon the invitation of leading Democrats, paid a surreptitious visit to that city, one night last week, and addressed a secret Democratic meeting. It adds:

"Our information comes from a loyal Democrat, who was invited to be present, but who would scorn to be found in such company. We are not able at present to mention the names of those Democrats who were present at the meeting, or what Mr. Vallandigham said, or by what clandestine means he was conveyed between Windsor and Detroit, but of the main fact that, under the cover of night, at the invitation of leading Democrats of Detroit, he came here and made a speech, we have no doubt.

The Boston Board of Brokers, on Friday, appropriated $10,000, to be equally distributed between the Baltimore and St. Louis Sanitary Commissions. Cannot the Bostonians extend their liberality so as to include the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair?

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Additional Local on First Page.

Serious Accident---Woman Saved from Death---Her Rescuer Seriously, if not Fatally Injured.

On Saturday evening last, a very serious accident occurred at Dixmont Station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, by which a man named John Wagner was seriously if not fatally injured. The circumstances, as related to us, are these: Mr. Wagner, who is employed by Mr. Jacob Keller, of this city to manage his farm near Economy, was waiting at the Dixmont Station for the arrival of the New Brighton Accomodation train, for the purpose of visiting his family in Pittsburgh. Quite a number of others were also in waiting, among whom was a Miss Geize, who, in crossing the track, dropped her ticket, and whilst in the act of picking it up a downward train suddenly approached, which she did not notice. Seeing the imminent danger to which Miss Geize was exposed, Mr. Wagner sprang from the platform and succeeded in dragging her off the track in time to save her from being run over by the cars and crushed to death. But in the performance of this heroic action, Mr. Wagner was himself struck by the locomotive in the face, by which his lower jaw was fractured and other serious injuries inflicted. Had it not been for the prompt assistance of a Mr. Weisel, who in turn rescued Wagner, he would doubtless have lost his life in his manly rescue of Miss Geize. He was conveyed to the city, but it was not until 10 o'clock on Sunday that he received medical assistance, when Dr. Kearn, of the Fifth Ward, dressed his injuries. He is still in a critical state, though it is thought he will ultimately recover. Such instances of self-sacrificing devotion as that performed by Mr. Wagner deserves honorable mention.

Serious Charge.

Michael Donovan, a resident of Grant street, was before the acting Mayor yesterday, on a charge of attempted highway robbery, on the oath and information of Mr. John Ferguson, a respectable countryman, who resides in the vicinity of Perrysville. It seems that Mr. Ferguson was in the city on Thursday, and not concluding his business, was compelled to remain over night. About eleven o'clock on Thursday night when walking about the city, a stranger familiarly accosted him, and took his arm. But a few steps had been taken, when Ferguson imagined that his new found friend was too familiar with his pockets, whereupon he parted company with him. When near the corner of Hay and Liberty streets, however, the man approached him and struck a blow on the back of the head. Not liking such rough treatment, Ferguson turned upon his assailant and gave him a sound threshing, the watchmen came along and took the party to the watch-house, where information was duly stated was made by Ferguson. Donovan was held to answer.

Sanitary Fair.

The Building Committee met on Friday and on examination find that three hundred and sixty nine days gratuitous labor have been performed by the carpenters and cabinet-makers of the two cities and vicinity. The buildings are now all closed in and the floor laid ready for finishing up inside. The Committee request the following named gentlemen, who have been solicited to act as foremen of the volunteer labor on the days following their names, to come forward, with all the help they can control to assist in the erection of booths, tables, &c. The Committee have thought best (owing to the work to be done) to select two foremen for each day, viz: A. Patterson and W. A. Alexander for Monday. Alex. Wilson and John Creighton for Tuesday. James McKirdy and Valentine Elliott for Wednesday. J. B. Smith and J. M. Burns for Thursday. J. Bentz and Robert M. Dickey for Friday, and James Gillespie and Joseph Nobbs for Saturday.

Lecture by F. R. Brunot, Esq.

It gives us pleasure to announce that Felix R. Brunot, Esq., has consented to repeat his lecture (recently delivered in Allegheny city) in Concert Hall, in this city, on Tuesday evening, 10th inst. The subject, as it will be remembered, is "Our Soldiers," and in the hands of Mr. Brunot it cannot be otherwise than interesting. He was one of those who patriotically responded to the demand for nurses and hospital assistants during the memorable seven days' battles before Richmond; was taken as a prisoner to that city, and has been an observant eye-witness of the varying scenes in the experience of "Our Soldiers." Let our worthy fellow-citizens in advance commemorate with his merits, and those of the Sanitary Fair, in aid of which he lectures.

The Sculling Championship.—The challenge of Stevens, of Poughkeepsie, to row a match of five miles with James Hammill, the champion oarsman, for $500 a side, has been responded to on behalf of Hammill, by his backer. In the response, he says that it was the champion's intention to go to England this Summer, but he will postpone it, if either Stevens, Ward, or any other man, will make a match to row him five miles for $1,000 or $2,000 a side. If the race is rowed at Pittsburg, he will allow $200 for expenses (double the amount Stevens proposes to allow if the race comes off at Poughkeepsie) or he will meet the acceptor half way, each party paying his own expenses. It is understood that Stevens will not accept these terms, although such an offer is reasonable, and that Joshua Ward, the ex-champion oarsman of America, will make another essay to turn the tables on his three times previous victor. It is believed that the match will soon be made.

Sad Cases of Drowning.—On Thursday evenining a boy named Peter Fisher, some eight years of age, son of a widow lady residing on Voeghly street, Allegheny, was drowned in the Allegheny river. The little fellow was playing upon some rafts, and when in the act of jumping from one to another, accidentally fell between them, and was drowned. His body has not been recovered.

Yesterday afternoon a number of boys were engaged in the same dangerous amusement upon some rafts in the Allegheny river, near the St. Clair Street bridge, when one of them named James Mulligan, through his own carelessness on Wylie street, missed his footing and fell into the water and sank to rise no more. These two sad cases should be a warning to boys to desist from the dangerous amusement of playing on rafts.

A Fair Suggestion.—The Philadelphia Passenger Railway Companies have each donated one day's gross receipts of their line to the Central Sanitary Fair, and as an inducement to swell the receipts larger than usual, some of the Companies presented to each person who gave the highest fare on that day with a free pass over the road for the remainder of the present year. We would suggest a similar move in behalf of our Sanitary Fair on the part or our Passenger Railways. Quite a handsome sum would no doubt be realized

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY COMMERCIAL: SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1864.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Fall of Plymouth—Particulars of the Evacuation of Little Washington—Gen. Peck Relieved.

NEWBERN, N. C., April 29.

As time moves on it brings nothing new in regard to the siege and fall of Plymouth. What little we hear, however, confirms previous reports of the horrible loss and barbarity of the enemy. A sergeant of one of the Pennsylvania regiments—One Hundred and Third (?) —escaped while on the road to Richmond as a prisoner, and arrived at Washington a few days since. He heard the rebels acknowledge a loss of 1,500 in killed and wounded, and further heard them state that they shot all blacks in arms. There were but two companies of North Carolinians at Plymouth, and most of them escaped. These men and the negroes were very skilful in the art of concealment. Our darkey made his way into a marsh, and the rebels suspecting it to be occupied by refugees, set it on fire. To protect himself, he covered his person so completely with mud that he came out of the flames without the "smell of fire" upon him. A novel way of "covering a retreat."

It will be a matter of surprise to all interested in our cause to hear that Washington, so gallantly defended by Gen. Foster, one year ago last March, has been evacuated. This is the case, however. The order went up from here last Tuesday, reaching there in the afternoon. To the various points about to be evacuated, we ask special attention. The movement cannot be properly understood without it. After the dispatch boat reached Washington on Tuesday, Brigadier Gen. Harland was to give us at this place a signal in case there was no rebel force in the vicinity of Washington, to make the evacuation impracticable. Accordingly, at 10 o'clock of that night, three guns (the signal) were fired, and distinctly heard here. Immediately some transports were sent up, and all available ones the day following were started to bring away people, stores and property of various kinds. On Wednesday a small force of the enemy made its appearance, probably a reconnoisance called forth by the firing of the signal gun the previous evening. A small scouting party went out, and in a little skirmish there was two or three wounded, and killed. The enemy had but two or three companies of cavalry and a regiment of infantry, certainly no artillery, as the fire from our forts called forth nothing in reply. That they had no force to cause us to evacuate the place as a matter of security is evident, from the fact that they did not appear on the south side of the Tar river, our cavalry and light artillery, by marching across the country, having arrived here without any molestation from the enemy. Our present force outnumbers that under General Foster one year since last March, and he maintained himself seventeen days, besieged by 15,000 rebels, finally obliging them to abandon their undertaking. General Harland remarked to a gentleman, that he could hold the place against any force the enemy could send. Why then evacuate? Simply, because so large a number of troops have been withdrawn from this department, that it was impracticable to defend all the positions formerly held by us.

Washington is a position of no special military value. With Roanoke Island, Hatteras, Newbern, and Beaufort, we have the keys to the possession of Eastern North Carolina, without material loss could be abandoned. In view of the great campaign in Virginia, and the necessity of placing the results of it beyond a peradventure, the place was not worth the men it would take to hold it, especially taking the negative side—the force with which the enemy must garrison, if they can, to keep possession of it.

Gen Harland managed the evacuation with skill and deliberation becoming a brave and humane soldier.

The first thing was to place the First North Carolina Volunteers, with their families, upon the transports. (There are many deserters from the rebel army in this regiment, and the authorities have done a just thing in placing them in our most secure positions.) In the mean time no intimation had been given of the abandonment until about dark on Wednesday evening, when all the colored people were ordered to be prepared, as soon as possible, with what little baggage they could carry, to be moved to Hill's Point, a secure point about eight miles below Washington, where there would be ample protection given them, until they could all be conveyed to this place. This work was going on all night, and mostly completed by the morning.

It was hard for many of these people to leave their little homes which they had owned for a long time, their all too, and encounter the exposure they knew to be inevitable. A few chose to remain and take their chances. The poor men took as much as they could "tote" and came away. Thus we are preparing to receive 2,000 of this class and make them as comfortable as possible. A goodly number of the old white citizens came also. Some, however, seemed pleased at the prospective termination of "Yankee rule." I fear that they forget at the time the Yankee rations on which they have been living.

April 30.—Several boats have just reached here from Washington. All persons, both white and black, who care to leave, are safely brought away. All the guns, and public as well as most private property, were saved. The loss will be comparatively small.

Gen. Harland and staff arrived about 10 o'clock on the Trumpeter. From this fact we learn that there is little more to be done in the work of evacuation, and no immediate danger of molestation from the enemy. The infantry is expected to arrive here soon. I am told that a great majority of the old citizens of Washington prefer red to leave with the army than remain to pass under the Confederate sway. Some really Union men, however, preferred to stay with their property and take their chances.

I am told that our gunboats will hold possession of the river, and thus keep virtual command of the town.

Gen. Peck having been relieved, turned over his command to Brig. Gen. Palmer on the 25th inst. During the time of his command there has been but a small force in the department, and the best possible use has been made of it. Under the circumstances, the fall of Plymouth could not have been prevented by any General. It was the rain, and not the rebel army, which took that place.

After the attack on Newbern last February, General Peck began to strengthen its fortifications, and no little of our present security is due to the work done at that time. That he is patriotic and faithful as a soldier; that he has managed the affairs of the department with efficiency and success, there can be no doubt. His apprehensions of danger were always rational and timely, and had the means been granted him, we should have been enlarging rather than contracting our lines in the old North State.

Brig. Gen. Palmer, his immediate successor, is an officer of high character and real merit. That he will make an able and judicious use of all under his command, is the universal feeling.

FROM THE RED RIVER REGION

Gen. Banks' and Admiral Porter's Movements.

Gen. Steele Returned to Little Rock

REBEL REPULSE AT SABINE FORK.

LITTLE ROCK TO BE ATTACKED.

CAIRO, May 5.

The steamer Carrol, which left New Orleans on the evening of the 29th of April, has arrived here. She brings no news of importance. The cotton market was firm, with a good inquiry and limited supply, closing firm at 82@83c for middling, and 78@79c for low middling. Sugar and molasses were in very active demand. The speculative feeling which has prevailed during the past two months has subsided, owing principally to the high prices reached. There has been very little sugar offering. Sales of about 800 barrels molasses, at 90@95c for ordinary and good old and new.

Advices from Alexandria of the 27th report General Banks' army still there, but it would probably move towards the Mississippi river. Admiral Porter was some sixty miles above Alexandria, where the Eastport was on a sand bar. Her guns have been taken off, and the plating is being removed for the purpose of lightening her off. If this could not be done she would be blown up. Porter was without infantry support, and was hard pressed by the enemy. Major General Hunter had arrived at Alexandria.

A steamer which arrived at Memphis reports General Steele's army has returned to Little Rock, Ark. He was followed by Price's army and continually harrased. At Sabine Fork the rebels were turned upon and repulsed, after a severe battle, in which the loss was about equal on both sides.

Gen. Marmaduke is reported on the march to join Price, when it was supposed they intended to jointly attack Little Rock.

The Pioneer, a light draught steamer, left here to day for the Red river. It is hoped she would succeed in crossing the falls, with supplies.

A Bill for the Government of the Seceded States.

The bill pending before Congress for the Government of the Seceded States, is one of great importance. It provides that a majority of the people, instead of one-tenth, as originally reported, shall take part in the election of delegates to re-establish the State Governments. The delegates to the State Conventions are to be elected by the loyal white male citizens, who are required to take the oath of allegiance. No person who has held or exercised any office, civil or military, State or Confederate, except an office merely municipal or military, below the office of colonel under the usurping power, shall vote for or be a member of the legislature, or governor. Involuntary servitude is forever prohibited, and the freedom of all persons is guaranteed in the reconstructed States. No debt of the States, or Confederate debt, created and sanctioned by the usurping power, shall be recognized or paid by said States, and any person who shall hereafter hold or exercise any office, civil or military, in the Rebel State or Confederate service, except those merely municipal, or military below the grade of colonel, is declared not to be a citizen of the United States. The Provisional Governor is authorized to be appointed by the President, and he is to see that, in his act, the laws of the United States and the laws of the State in force when the State Government was overthrown by the rebellion, are executed within the State, but no law or usage whereby any person was held in involuntary servitude shall be recognized.

THE FRUIT CROP.—Too much vigilance cannot be exercised in ridding fruit trees of the enemies that are so destructive to both fruit and trees. We would call the attention of the fruit-growers in this section to the fact that in many places myriads of insects are making their appearance on the boughs and buds of apple trees, bidding fair to destroy the crop entirely, unless something be devised to destroy them. The insect is provided with wings, and is of a reddish color, but so small that the head of a pin would completely cover one of them. We see by some of our central New York exchanges, that many orchards are completely covered with them. We have not heard of their appearance as yet, and gardners and fruit-growers would do well to take steps to prevent it if possible by strong washes.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

THESE BONDS are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that in lieu of so much the loan authorized by the Act of March 3d, 1863, to which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, not exceeding TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor Coupon and Registered Bonds of the United States; and all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in the United States or notes of National banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from that date, and until their redemption, FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual Coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual Coupons on the 50 and 100 dollar Bonds are payable on the first of March.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of Fifty Dollars ($50), One Hundred Dollars ($100), Five Hundred Dollars ($500), One Thousand Dollars, (1,000), Five Thousrnd Dollars ($5,000), and Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000); and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of Fifty Dollars ($50), One Hundred Dollars ($100), Five Hundred Dollars ($500), and One Thousand Dollars ($1,000).

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or tempory investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, add are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions a certificate of deposit therefor, in duplicate, will be issued, the original, of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, with a letstating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denominations of bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the First and Third National Banks of Pittsburgh, Pa., and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furaish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers. ap3:d&w2w

WHEELER & WILSON'S
IMPROVED FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES.
WM. SUMNER & CO.,
AGENTS,
No. 27 Fifth street,
ap18 Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned have associated themselves together, IN THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, the co-partnership dating from April 1st, 1864.

JNO. H. HAMPTON,
W. C. MORELAND.

my5-ow

JNO. H. HAMPTON.....W. C. MORELAND.

HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
my5 PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURING SITE FOR SALE IN BIRMINGHAM.—That desirable piece of Property near McKnight & Duncan's Rolling Mill, having a

River Front of Four Hundred and Twenty-Five Feet,

[425 ft.] and extending back about Two Hundred feet. (200 ft.) Enquire of

FRED. L. HIMSEN,
109 Fourth street, or 104 Second street,
my5-cm.

GIRARD HOUSE,
CHESNUT, BELOW NINTH ST.,
Philadelphia, Pa.
may3:mm H. W. KANAGA, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have THIS DAY declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 13th inst., free of all taxes. JOHN SCOTT, Jr.,
my4:ow Cash.

MECHANICS' BANK,
PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have THIS DAY declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 13th inst., free of Government tax. G. D. McGREW,
my4:cyt Cash.

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on or after the 13th inst. The United States excise tax will be paid by the Bank.
H. M. MURRAY, Cash.
my4:ow

ALLEGHENY BANK,
PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst.
J. W. COOK, Cash.
my4:ow

PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY has THIS DAY declared a dividend of TWO AND A HALF DOLLARS PER SHARE, free of taxes, payable to the stockholders on or after the 13th inst. F. M. GORDON,
my4:ow Secretary.

OFFICE EUREKA INSURANCE COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, May 2, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a dividend was declared, out of the profits of the last six months, of FOUR DOLLARS per share, (free from Government tax,) upon each share of the Capital Stock subscribed, payable forthwith.
ROBERT FINNEY, Secretary.
my3:3t

BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF this Bank have THIS DAY declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on its capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 13th inst. The United States Excise Tax will be paid by the Bank JOHN HARPER,
my4:cw&dw Cash.

AN ORDINANCE FOR LEVYING AND COLLECTING A BOUNTY TAX.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Manchester, in Council met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That for the purpose of raising money to pay the thousand dollars ($100) of bonds issued under Ordinances dated March 23d and May 2d, 1864, together with the interest thereon, there be levied, laid, assessed and collected on the persons, occupations and property living and lying within the Borough of Manchester, a tax of thirty (30) mills on the dollar on the county assessment. And further, there be laid, levied and collected, assessed, for the year 1864, per capita or poll tax of One Dollar on each male inhabitant over the age of 21 years; the said taxes on occupations and property to be payable to the Borough Treasurer at his office, in three equal payments of ten (10) mills each, on or before the first days of January of the year 1865, 1866 and 1867, and the poll tax on the 1st of January, 1865. Any portion of the above tax remaining unpaid after becoming due shall be placed in the hands of an officer for collection, with authority to demand and collect such taxes, with the addition of five per centum, which Collector shall forthwith proceed to collect or enforce payment thereof as in other cases provided.

Sec. 2d. It is hereby provided that such portion of said bonds which will be due three months after either instalment of this tax is payable, together with the accrued interest on the same, shall be, when offered, received in payment of such yearly instalment, provided the taxes so offered to be paid or settled in this manner will not be less in amount than the bond or bonds and interest tendered in settlement of the same.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Council the third day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four. W. S. SPRATT, Burgess.
JOHN C. HARPER, Clerk. my5

JAMES IRWIN, MANUFACTURER OF OIL OF VITROL AND AQUA AMMONIA. Orders left at John Potterfield & Co.'s office, corner of Market and First streets, will receive prompt attention. se6

PROPOSALS.

Proposal for White Pine Shingles.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., April 22, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, May 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock, m., for the delivery at this depot of the following amounts of shingles:

One million (1,000,000) No. 1, 18-inch white pine shingles, (sawed clear.)

The shingles to be made from good material, to be subjected to a rigid inspection before being received, and the whole amount contracted for to be delivered within thirty (30) days from signing of contract.

Bonds in a sum equal to half of the amount of the contracts will be required of the successful bidder or bidders.

Bids received for two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) shingles, or more.

Samples of the shingles proposed for will be required of each bidder.

Proposals must be plainly endorsed, "PROPOSALS FOR WHITE PINE SHINGLES," and addressed to the undersigned. D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier General and Chief Quartermaster,
ap26:11t Depot of Washington, D. C.

Notice for Proposals for Supply of Marine Hospital.

DISTRICT OF THE PORT OF PITTSBURGH,
CUSTOM HOUSE, April 26th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that "SEALED PROPOSALS," accompanied by proper guarantees, according to forms to be furnished on application at this office, will be received thereat, until 12 o'clock, meridian, on the FIRST TUESDAY IN JUNE NEXT, for the supply of the Marine Hospital near this city, with the articles of provision, medicine, &c., enumerated in said forms, for one year, commencing on the first day of July next, and ending on the thirtieth day of June following.

The quantities stated are estimated with reference to the usual number of patients in the hospital; but the United States reserves the right to take more or less of said articles accordingly as they may be actually required. If the articles delivered at the Hospital are not, in the judgment of the Physician, of the best quality, and adapted to the Hospital, he will be at liberty to reject the same, to purchase other articles in their stead, and to charge the Contractor with any excess in cost over the contract prices.

The United States reserves the right to accept the proposals for the whole or any portion of the articles specified. C. W. BATCHELOR,
Surveyor and Agent of Marine Hospital.
ap21:7w-1t-a-w

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
Washington, April 25, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named below, viz:

Newport, Penna., Thursday, May 5th.
Gettysburg, Penna., Monday, May 9th.
Altoona, Penna., Thursday, May 12th.
Mifflin, Penna., Thursday, May 19th.
Reading, Penna., Thursday, May 26th.
Lebanon, Penna., Thursday, June 2d.
Northumberland, Penna., Thursday, June 9th.
Scranton, Penna., Thursday, June 16th.
Williamsport, Penna., Thursday, June 23d.

One hundred (100) horses at Gettysburg, and two hundred and fifty (250) at each of the other places.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the United States Army.

For road and farm purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses will be sold singly.

Sales begin at 10 a. m., and continue daily until all are sold.

TERMS: CASH, in United States Treasury notes only.

Lieut. Colonel and C. Q. M., Cavalry Bureau.
ap29:till June 23.

SAW MILLS.

M'CLOY & BRO.,
MANCHESTER SAW MILL,

Dealers in all kinds of Sawed Lumber, Palings, Decking, Lath, &c. Also, Manufacturers of Nail Kegs,
BEAVER STREET, near Sheffield,
no19:1y MANCHESTER, PA.

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.

Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se30:1y

RESTAURANTS.

PETER WILBERT'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best of Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. fe1:1y

OPEN AGAIN.—
E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oc17:1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building,)
se7:1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MEYER'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 46 Smithfield street,
oc28:1y PITTSBURGH.

HENRY BENDER'S
Exchange Restaurant and Oyster Saloon,
No. 241 Liberty street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The choicest products of the market served up. OYSTERS in every style. no24:6m

PIANOS.

DECKER'S PIANOS—With new patent iron frame, acknowledged by all the best musicians to be superior to all other instruments, without exceptions. And, also, Treat & Davis' most celebrated

Melodeons and Harmoniums,

are only for sale by

HOFFMANN, HOENE & CO.,
ap30 No. 53 Fifth street.

PIANOS.
PIANOS.
PIANOS.
And And And
CABINET ORGANS.
CABINET ORGANS.
CABINET ORGANS!
NEW LOT.
AT OLD PRICES.
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
ap23 81 Wood street.

REMOVAL.

We take pleasure in informing the public that we now occupy the large and commodious House, 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair st., where we have just received from the manufacturers of Bradbury, and Schomacker & Co., a new lot of their superior Pianos. Also, a complete assortment of Smith's celebrated Harmoneums. Melodeons and musical goods generally. The Bradbury Piano Forte is rapidly gaining in popularity for power, sweetness of tone, and excellence in workmanship. Schomacker & Co.'s Pianos having been so long and favorably known, need no further comment. Guaranteed for five years.

WAMELINK & BARR,
Sole Agents for Pittsburgh and Western Penna., 12 Bissell's Block, St. Clair street.
Good second-hand Pianos for rent. Tuning and repairing done promptly. ap20

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
Attorneys at Law and Soldiers' Claim Agency,
No. 89 Grant street, three doors from corner of Fifth street. de10

MOORHEAD ARTILLERY.

HEADQUARTERS ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEP'T.,
HARRISBURG, April 29th, 1864.

COL. JOHN P. GLASS, PITTSBURGH:

Colonel—I am directed by Governor Curtin to inform you that you are authorized to recruit a REGIMENT OF HEAVY ARTILLERY, agreeable to communication or order of the War Department of the 20th inst., from Col. JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General, and attested as official by THOS. M. VINCENT, Ass't Adj. Gen. Very respectfully, &c.,
A. L. RUSSELL,
Adjutant General of Pennsylvania.

Under the above authority the undersigned will proceed at once to organize a REGIMENT OF HEAVY ARTILLERY. Persons enlisting in this Regiment can assign themselves to the Sub-District of their own choice, and such Sub-Districts will get credit therefor, thus GUARANTEEING TO MEN the

Highest Bounties,

AND AFFORDING SUB-DISTRICTS THE GREATEST FACILITIES FOR FILLING THEIR QUOTAS SATISFACTORILY.

To each Company there will be 1 Captain, 2 First Lieutenants, 2 Second Lieutenants, and 147 non-commissioned Officers and Privates.

Such an opportunity again offer to men desiring to serve their country in this favorite arm of the service. Applications from any part of Pennsylvania for authority to recruit men may be addressed to me at Harrisburg or Pittsburgh, but as the time is limited, such application must be made without delay.

JOHN P. GLASS, Colonel Commanding.
Recruiting Office, No. 65 FIFTH street, one door from Dispatch Building. my3:2t

TEN-FORTY LOAN OF U.S.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, a designated DEPOSITORY and FINANCIAL AGENT of the

UNITED STATES.

By authority of the Treasury Department this Bank will receive subscriptions for the

Ten-Forty 5 per cent. gold bearing Bonds.

A commission will be allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.

JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
Pittsburgh, April 26th, 1864. ap27:2m

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—Proposals will be received at BISSELL & CO.'S, 359 Liberty street, (up stairs) where plans and specifications may be seen for the erection of the PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR. Building about 120 feet square. Separate bids will be entertained for the Stone, Carpenter Work and machinery required. All to be put up under one general superintendance. Until Tuesday, 10th of May. (my2:2w) W. S. BISSELL, Pres't.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, at
PITTOCK'S,
mh25 opposite Postoffice.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR RENT.—THAT PLEASANTLY LOCATED HOUSE, NO. 181 North Common, Allegheny; contains Eight Rooms, besides Wash House and Bath Room. Hot and Cold Water throughout the house. Possession given on the first of June. Apply to the subscriber at Nimick & Co.'s, 95 Water street, from 3 to 4 p. m., or at 181 North Common, from 4 to 5 p. m. [my3:3t] JAMES FRAZIER.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES; one hundred and fifty cleared; fine river bottom land, situate on the Ohio river, five miles below Wellsville, Ohio, in Hancock county, West Virginia. Abundance of water and fruit; improvements of the very best order. For terms apply to G. W. CHAPMAN, on the premises, or to J. F. STOCKDALE, Pittsburgh. ap13:tf

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, SITUATE in Venango county, Pa., on the State road leading from Franklin to Oil City, one mile from the former and four miles from the latter place, containing 86 acres, 60 acres cleared, a large frame barn, frame house, and an orchard thereon; School House adjoining property. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of JACOB EISENBEIS, No. 87 Ohio street, Allegheny, or E. ABEL, Commercial office. mh31:1m

FOR SALE.—A NEW AND ELEGANTLY finished TWO-STORIED BRICK DWELLING, with all the modern improvements, situated on Locust street, in the borough of Manchester. For terms, &c., inquire of JAMES MILLER, Manchester. ja29

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, WITH front entrance on the second floor of 211 Liberty street. Storage can also be had if desired. Inquire of R. H. KING. mh31

HOUSE WANTED, WITH NOT LESS than TWELVE ROOMS, and well located. Inquire in the Commercial counting room. mh26

OPTICIANS.

TEMPORARY REMOVAL

DURING ALTERATIONS,

of

GEORGE E. SHAW,

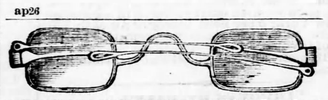
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

To Davis' Auction Room,

Two Doors Below Old Stand,

54 FIFTH STREET.

ap26



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those who SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the SIGHT can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., &c., can be seen at my place.

Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

E. PICHL,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,
ja29:1y] No. 73 Third street, two doors below Market.

THE BANNER AND UNION
TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,
Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street, PITTSBURGH,

The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW. oc21-1y

E. GLEASON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,
Ohio street, between Chestnut and East lane,
de21:1y Allegheny, Pa.

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

KREBS & BRO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se29:1y

JEWELRY.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER
AMERICAN, ENGLISH and GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL SPECTACLES,
FANCY GOODS, &c.

J. M. ROBERTS desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

☞ Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. Jewelry and Silverware made to order. Gilding and Engraving. J. M. ROBERTS,
se7 16 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.—

In days of old, before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The Teeth once lost 'twas such an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other places,
Besides we have REDUCED of late
On Jobs in certain cases.

Four shillings only is our charge
For common teeth extracting;
For filling, if not over large,
Eight shillings we're exacting.
We do our work for ready pay,
And if the job don't answer,
Refund the money any day
With interest and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
Who have our cause befriended.
Our efforts we shall now renew,
To meet your approbation,
By doing work the best we know,
'Tis our determination

At the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, No. 254 Penn street, the largest and most complete establishment in the world. Branch Office, No. 47½ Diamond, Allegheny city, near the new Market House. fe22

THOS. S. CLARKE.....WM. THAW.....CHAS. J. CLARKE
CLARKE & CO.,
OFFICE, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Special Agents for Pennsylvania Railroad Company

FOR THROUGH FREIGHTS TO AND FROM ALL
se7-1y] POINTS WEST OF PITTSBURGH.

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
se28 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

WALL PAPER.—
WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES and
OIL CLOTHS.
Latest styles direct from the manufacturers for sale at the lowest prices at
FOERSTER & SCHWARZS,
mh17 No. 164 Smithfield street.

HOMESTEAD GAS LIGHT.—THE GRIFFIN HOMESTEAD GAS APPARATUS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, organized under the act of July, 1863, is now prepared to receive orders for Machines for use in business houses, private dwellings, hotels and public buildings.

The apparatus is simple in its construction, easily managed, and not liable to be put out of order without gross carelessness. The gas is a brilliance nearly equal to coal gas; and as the machine is so constructed as to manufacture it only as fast as it is used, there is no accumulation, and consequently no danger of those terrible explosions to which coal gas is so liable, and in point of expense its cost is, compared with coal gas, a mere fraction.

Our terms are cash, on delivery at the Factory in this city. Machines calculated to run twenty-five burners, $200; for large ones, special contracts will be made.

Orders may be addressed to FOSTER & CO., Machinists and Engine Builders, corner of Penn and Stanwix streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe23:lawdam CHAS. G. FOSTER, Clerk.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SS.—In the Court of Common Pleas, in and for December Term, A. D. 1863.

In Divorce, MARY McHENRY, by her next friend vs. JAMES McHENRY.

To the above named Respondent you are hereby notified and requested to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Allegheny, to be held at Pittsburgh on the FIRST MONDAY of June, A. D. 1864, then and there to answer the above named Complainant, and show cause why her prayer for Divorce, "A Vinculo Matrimonii" should not be granted.

JOHN H. STEWART, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, April 29, 1864—1t-1t-a-w

LAW OFFICE AND CLAIM AGENCY.—
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
No. 144 Fourth street, second floor, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, and all Military Claims collected promptly. ap1

DRY GOODS.

PLAIN CHINTZES,
FIGURED AND STRIPE CHINTZES,
CHINTZE BRILLIANTS,
STRIPE BRILLIANTS,
SUMMER DRESS GOODS, FOR
TRAVELLING SUITS,
GRENADINE SILKS AND
GOAT'S HAIR SHAWLS,
CLOAKS AND CIRCULARS,
ENTIRELY NEW,
at
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92 Market street.
my6

NEW
Cloaks,
Sacques,
Circulars,
Silks and Shawls,
Organdies,
Granadines and Foulards,
Dress Goods of every kind,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
at
ALEXANDER BATES,
21 Fifth street.
ap20

THIRD ARRIVAL OF
NEW GOODS
AT
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,

SOFT FINISH JACONETTES;
NAINSOOK AND MULL MUSLINS;
WHITE SWISS AND TARLTONS;
BIRD EYE LINENS;
WHITE AND BUFF POCKETHANDKERCHIEFS;
JACONETTE EDGINGS;
do. INSERTINGS;
HAMBURG FLOUNCINGS;
do INSERTINGS;
LACE COLLARS AND SETTS;
SHAWLS AND SACQUES;
A very large assortment of

DRESS GOODS,
JUST OPENED, AT
N. E. corner Fourth and Market streets.
my3

NEW SILKS, NEW DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, CIRCULARS,
SACQUES, BASQUINES
JACKETS, &c.,
J. W. BARKER & CO.,
59 MARKET STREET,
are offering the newest styles in these at very low prices. my2

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WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
No. 94 WOOD STREET,
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SECOND ARRIVAL
OF
NEW SPRING
AND
SUMMER GOODS
Embracing the most desirable
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS;
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HOSIERY AND GLOVES;
GUIPURE LACES AND EDGINGS;
DRESS TRIMMINGS;
BUTTONS AND ORNAMENTS;
HANDKERCHIEFS;
NOTIONS;
SCARFS, TIES;
PLAID RIBBONS;
FLOWERS, RUCHES;
SKIRTS, CORSETS, SHIRTS and
FANCY GOODS.
Dealers and Retail Buyers are invited to call.
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H. OPENHEIMER & CO.,
83 WOOD STREET.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
White, Brown and Printed
LINEN SHIRTS,
Merino, Gauze, Lisle Thread and Silk
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery.
SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,
And Warranted to give satisfaction.

In Our CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT will be found the finest CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, which will be made to order in a superior order.

PROPOSALS FOR PROJECTILES.—BY order of the Chief of Ordnance, Army of the United States, sealed proposals

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

List of Local Stocks and Securities.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.]

Par Val		Asked	Sales	Div'd
	BANKS.			
50	Exchange	—	68½	May 5
50	Citizens	—	61¾	" 5
50	Pittsburgh	—	68	" 4
50	Allegheny	—	60	" 5
50	Mechanics	—	63½	" 5
50	Iron City	—	63½	" 5
50	M & M	—	57	" 4
100	First National	110	—	2.75
100	Second National	110	—	—
100	Third National	110	—	—
100	First National, Al'y	—	110	—
50	Manchester Saving	—	51	" 4
	INSURANCE.			
50	Citizens	—	61	3
42	Western	—	53¾	May 2.50
32	Monongahela	34	33	—
50	Eureka	50	48	" 4.00
30	Pittsburgh	34	35	—
25	Allegheny	—	27¾	1
25	People's	28	28¾	2
50	Penna	—	45	—
	BRIDGE.			
25	Monongahela	—	27½	—
28	St. Clair Street	40	45	5
50	Hand Street	—	50	6
50	Mechanic Street	—	—	—
25	Birmingham	—	21½	—
	RAILROAD.			
50	Allegheny Valley	—	17	—
50	Connellsville	11	13	12½
50	do (interest)	—	17	—
50	Steubenville	13	15	14¾
50	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70	65
24	Birmingham	—	—	40
50	Citizens	—	—	96
	GAS.			
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	88
25	Allegheny	33	—	38
25	Birmingham	—	—	31¾
	OIL COMPANIES.			
25	Luesco	—	27	—
	Ardesco	—	—	—
10	North American	9	11	—
	BONDS.			
	Allegheny County 5's	—	—	80½
	do Scrip 5's	—	—	81
	Pittsburgh 5's	—	—	78¾
	do 6's	—	—	97
	Allegheny City 6's	—	100	—
	do 4's	—	—	66¾
	Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	—	—	103
	do 2d mortg	95	—	—
	Connellsville 6's	—	—	87
	Steub. R. R. 6's	—	75	—

PITTSBURGH, May 6, 1864.

The money market continues easy, and first-class paper is readily discounted by the bank, at six per cent.; outside borrowers, as usual, have to pay higher rates for accommodations from private bankers and other discount places. There is a pretty active demand for money, but the supply keeps far ahead of the demand, and there is not the least approximation to stringency. Gold is reported quite dull, and as there is nothing in the world to keep the premium up, except the incertitude of military affairs, we may look soon for a big tumble. Our army, in its greatness and its disciplined valor is moving on the rebel capital, that is to say: Upon all such investments, and its concentration of perfidy and treason will be destroyed. This will put the gold gamblers effectually down beyond the hope of recovery.

—We notice that some of the stock of our banks has increased in price since the dividend day. Allegheny rose to 60, an advance of 2½, and the last sale's quotation in the above table is not the present value of some of the others.

—The stockholders of the Exchange Bank, agreeable to public notice, held a meeting yesterday, and formally accepted the new charter granted them by the last Legislature. It runs for five years after the expiration of the present one.

—The new tariff does not stimulate the prices of commodities as much as was anticipated. The New York *Times* of Thursday says: "Staple foreign articles, like sugar, coffee, &c., have not advanced in proportion to the new duties, and although the stocks of some of these articles are reported moderate for the season, there is evidently a growing disposition to economize the demand. A glance at the market reports of the last day or two will show that prices are, if anything, easier than before the addition of one-half to the customs duties. The same dullness of demand is shown on the Corn Exchange, while the Cattle market this week is decidedly lower."

—It is estimated that the wheat crop this year, owing to the unfavorable winter, will be about one-third short of the average. If this fear proves to be well founded, and the cry of short crops should come across the Atlantic, grain will run to a high figure as the fall approaches. But if the crops turn out well in Europe prices will not vary much from those now ruling, as the bulk of wheat held over from last year is sufficiently large to keep the market well supplied.

—As the new tax imposed on the business of brokers is now attracting considerable attention, we extract the whole section from the tax bill, as completed by the House and now pending in the Senate:

SEC. 98. *And be it further enacted*, That all brokers shall be subject to pay the following duties and rates of duty upon the sales of gold and silver bullion, foreign exchange, uncurrent money, promissory notes, stocks, bonds or other securities hereinafter mentioned, and shall be subject to all the provisions, where not inapplicable thereto, for the returns, assessment, collection of the duties, and liens and penalties as prescribed for the persons, firms, companies or corporations, owning, or possessing, or having the management of railroads, steamboats and ferry boats, that is to say: Upon all sales of stocks, bonds, gold and silver bullion and coin, sterling exchange, promissory notes, or other securities, one-fifth of one per centum on the amount of such sales, and of all contracts for such sales: *Provided*, That any person, firm, or company not being licensed as a broker, who shall sell, or offer to sell any gold and silver bullion, foreign exchange, uncurrent money, promissory notes, stocks, bonds or other securities, not *bona fide* at the time his own property, and actually on hand, shall be liable, in addition to all other penalties provided in such cases, to pay fifty per centum in addition to the foregoing duties and rates of duty.

—The closing scene in the career of the Bank of Pennsylvania was enacted on Thursday at the Philadelphia Exchange. After the failure of the bank in 1857, the assignees converted into money all the available assets of the institution, and for the purpose of closing up the concern the Court of Common Pleas recently gave authority to sell at auction sale the remaining property, consisting of notes, checks, stocks held as collateral, etc. The sale took place at noon on Thursday. As may readily be imagined, this paper was not of the description commonly known as "gilt edged," or nearly seven years would not have been suffered to elapse without a settlement of the claims having been effected.

The sale was well attended, not a few of the persons whose claims were to be disposed of being present, and making settlements upon easy terms, as notes for thousands of dollars were not unfrequently knocked off for sums ranging from ten cents to as many dollars. In most cases the prices brought were merely nominal. A few individuals bought largely at small prices, the operation being evidently a speculation, and the parties interested many yet find that they had better bought up their own liabilities when they could have been obtained "dog-cheap."

—The Boston bank statement compares as follows with former returns:

	April 25.	May 2.	
Capital	$35,131,700	$35,131,700	No change.
Loans and Discount	72,209,805	71,779,905	Dec. 429,901
Specie	6,962,344	6,842,777	Dec. 109,567
Due fm other banks	15,790,529	15,855,449	Inc 64,920
Due to other banks	14,775,222	14,206,640	Dec. 568,573
Deposits	31,810,029	31,461,401	Dec. 349,628
Circulation	10,438,176	10,197,070	Dec. 241,106

—The Boston *Traveller*, of Wednesday, says: Money is easier of access to-day than it has been for a week past, and there are more lenders than borrowers on collateral security, at the regular bank rate of interest. In consequence of the scarcity of good commercial paper, for sale, the discount market is rather inactive. Gold continues to be influenced by speculation, in addition to the demand for duties and shipment. There is a moderate but steady call for United States stocks and other substantial investments, for permanent holding, but the principal dealings at the Board of Brokers and in the street are in the shares of the various copper and gold mining companies.

—Three citizens of St. Louis were arrested by the U. S. detective police, last Saturday. One had seventy-five thousand dollars in counterfeit greenbacks and four plates used in printing the notes, were found in their possession. The parties are old hands at counterfeiting, and have carried on the business for several years in that city and elsewhere. They will be sent to Washington for trial.

New Bedford Oil Market.

Sperm—There has been more inquiry since our last, and an upward view of holders. The sales have been 400 bbls at $1 65; 200 do at $4 97½, and 70 do inferior at $1 58 per gallon, for manufacturing, and for export 600 bbls at a price not transpired.

Whale—The activity in whale oil noticed in our last continued with an advance until the middle of the week, since which time the market has been quiet. The transactions include sales of 2,258 bbls; 7000 bbls at $1 10; 13 do at $1 12; 700 do at $1 12½, and 800 do at $1 13 ₱ gallon, the market closing firm at last quotations.

Walebone—Sales in New York of 15,000 lbs Arctic at $1 51, and 10,000 do at $1 55½.

Imports of sperm and whale oil and whalebone into the United States for the week ending May 2, 1864.

	Bbls Sp.	Bbls wh.	Lbs Bone.
Total for the week	3,285	5,497	8,700
Previously reported	12,403	22,946	376,350
From Jan. 1 to date	15,688	28,443	385,050
Same time last year	11,082	24,485	245,100

Pittsburgh Tobacco and Snuff Market

PITTSBURGH, May 7, 1864.

There was a steady trade. Demand for tobacco was strong this week. The sales were to a fair extent at the following prices:

SNUFF—Sales of Scotch at 55c per lb; Copenhagen, 45@50c

TOBACCO—Was in fair demand. The sales were steady at the following rates: Navy Pounds, 65@70c; Bright Pounds, 85@90c; Spun, 70@75c; Cangress, 5s@8s—65@70c; Diamond Twist, 85@90c Fine Pounds, 85@90c; Virginia Twist, 33c.

Pittsburgh Copper Market.

May 7.

The market was steady during the week, with a slight advance in ingots and brass kettles. The present rates are:

Braziers (cash and time)	52½@51c
Ingots (cash)	41½
Copper bottoms (5 ₱ ct. off for cash)	65c
Brass kettles (5 ₱ ct. off for cash)	68c

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, May 7th, 1864.

Our markets were somewhat unsettled. The sales made during the past two days exhibit a falling off in certain articles. Prices of produce tend upwards, which causes buyers to take hold of it sparingly. The weather was delightful, and we have the real May article and no mistake. On the wharf, business is falling off. The shipments for some time have been large. Our manufacturers have large orders on hand, which will be forwarded as soon as they can be made ready. The splendid steamer Julia arrived with a good freight list, principally produce. She will return to Zanesville at 4 p. m. The Nevada was receiving for St. Louis. She will get off this afternoon. The Leonidas and Prima Donna will get off to-day for Louisville. The Olive is loading Government railroad iron for Nashville. She has not yet begun to receive. The Clara Poe has not yet decided where she will load for. A number of boats from the lower ports are due. They will no doubt arrive before our next issue. The rise in the Allegheny River has caused quite a movement among the steamers. The Ida Reese left last evening for Oil City with a full trip. French Creek was rising at last accounts, and there were five feet of water at Franklin. The sales which came under our notice were as follows:

GROCERIES—The market continues excited, with a good demand for local purposes. The stock on hand is not large, but is sufficient for all ordinary purposes. There are a good many small parcels changing hands. Sugar—Sales 20 bbls crushed at 26½c; 20 hhds Cuba at 11c; 12 hhds Orleans at 19@20½c; 15 hhds Porto Rico at 18@19c. Coffee—Sugars were unchanged. Molasses was in fair demand; sales 18 bbls old Orleans at 90c; 10 do new at $1 10. Coffee—The demand was fair and sales regular at 46½@47½c; sales of 30 sacks at those figures. Syrups were in steady demand at previous prices. Salt—The demand was steady, but not active, at $2 40 ₱ bbl.

SHOT was in fair demand: sales at $4 ₱ bag; sales Bar Lead at 14@14½c; sales Galena Pig, sort, at 12½c ₱ lb.

SOAP—Sales of 25 bxs Silver Pearl at 5c.

BACON—Was in good demand, with a firm market. The stock on hand is being daily diminished; sales shoulders, 7,000 lbs at 12½@12¾c; sides, sales of 9 bxs country clear, at 15c; sales plain hams, 4,000 lbs at 17c@17½c; sugar-cured hams, sales of 5,000 lbs at 10c; sales canvassed, at 20½@21c; sales of country meat a shade lower.

FLOUR—We have nothing new to note either as regards prices or demands, the sales being confined to small parcels, to meet the wants of the city trade; some 420 bbls were disposed of from store in that way at extra, $6 90@7; extra fine $7 75; $7 90@8 as per quality.

HAY—The sales at the scales foot up to 11 loads at $38@43.

GRAIN—The market was inactive for the best of all reasons. There was nothing to operate with. Some 2,000 bushels corn that arrived by the river had been principally disposed of. Prices were nominal at $1 25@1 26. Oats was retailed from store at 90c. In other descriptions we could learn of no transactions.

POTATOES—The market was firm, with a good demand. Sales of 315 bushels peach blows at $1 25@1 50; 250 bbls do at per bbl.

RICE—Was in good demand. Sales of 10 sacks Rangoon at 12@12¼c.

DRIED BEEF—Was in steady demand. Sales of 1,000 at 15½c.

CHEESE—The receipts of new is increasing; prices, however, remain unchanged. Sales of 50 bxs new Western Reserve at 13@14c, as per quality.

BUTTER—The fine weather is reducing the price. The receipts are on the increase. We note sales of 1,000 lbs at 25@28c; sales of 700 lbs at 15@20c.

COOPERAGE—The following are the present rates: Tubs—No. 1, with 6 hoops, $12 per dozen; No 1, with 2 hoops, $13 do; No 2, with 2 hoops, $10 50; No 3, with 2 hoops, $10 75.

PAILS with two hoops—$3 40@3 60 per net; No 3 do, $3 60@3 75; Half-bushels, $6@6 50; Zinc Wash Boards, $3 75 per doz.

OIL BBLS.—Sales at $2 65@2 75.

MESS PORK—The demand is improving. Sales of 10 bbls. at $27@27 50.

WHISKY—The market was unsettled, dealers not knowing what figures to demand. We note small sales at $1 25@1 40 per gal. for city refined.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was firm with a good demand for Apples at 10½@11c per lb.; Peaches, 17@18c.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL, Saturday, May 7, 1864.

The market yesterday was very firm at the advance that was established, and in some instances a further one was demanded. The heavy sales of the week have about cleared out the market. A number of lots are on the way. They will arrive in time for the opening of the week from Oil City. We learn that dealers have further advanced the rates to $8,00 per barrel at the wells. Parties there who had parcels in this city for sale, telegraphed to their agents not to sell for the present, but to hold on. The Ida Reese arrived and departed for Oil City—there being 4 feet at that point, and 5 feet at Franklin, with a rise in French Creek. The following are the only sales that came under our notice. The reader can form his own opinion:

CRUDE—The receipts yestesday amounted to 2,500 bbls. Some dealers were not offering at all. The sales were as follows, all with the packages included, viz: 150 bbls, delivered on Western cars, 30½c; 541 bbls on the wharf, 30c; 100 bbls, delivered on Western cars, 30½c; 400 bbls on the wharf, 30c; 187 bbls, Noble well, 28c; 300 bbls, delivered on cars, 30½c, a lot of 1,000 bbls in bulk, or barrels returned, was offered at 25c. The market closed in a very unsettled state.

REFINED—Holders were firm and did not seem anxious to force transactions. City brands at Free was held at 62@63c. Bonded sales as follows: 125 bbls at 62c; 270 do at 52c; 250 do at 53c. Up river bonds sold below their figures.

NAPHTHA—Was not in much demand; sales of 58 bbls at 50c.

Imports of Oil per A. V. R. R.

GOING EAST.

Waring & King, 10 bbls refined oil, for Philadelphia.

North American Co, 223 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Bevier, Burke & Co, 58 bbls crude for Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Frew, 107 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Lyday & Co, 50 bbls tar for New York.

G S Long & Co, 100 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Seller, Caffield & Co, 150 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

W B Galey, 200 bbls; Ashworth, 400; James Gallagher, 18; Strickler, 12; Fisher, 541; Hill & Thum, 113; McCune, 161; Clarke & Co, 9; Williams, 373; Jonathan Gallagher, 157; Fisher, 657. Total, 2,576 bbls.

Weekly Review of The Pig Iron Market

Reported for the Commercial.

MAY 7, 1864.

The market during the week was firm with a good demand for the various descriptions. Prices since our last are unchanged. The sales were liberal with a large enquiry. The receipts of Ohio metal were not large, amounting in the aggregate to 995 tons, some holders have withdrawn their stocks not being disposed to sell at the present rates. The particulars are as follows;

All pig iron reports are based; thus—
Sand pig iron—2,268 lbs to the ton.
Chill pig iron—2,240 lbs " "
Blooms—2,464 lbs to the bloom ton.

SALES OF PIG IRON.

40 tons	No. 1 Anthracite Foundry	$63	cash.
70 "	No. 1@2 Anthracite Forge	$60@62	"
100 "	White Anth. Red Short	55	"
20 "	Pilot Knob, Missouri	70	"
120 "	Falcon Furnace White Iron	58	"
200 "	Falcon Furnace Grey Iron	63	"
150 "	Cold Short Anthracite	53	"
200 "	Anthracite No. 2	63	"
100 "	Mottled-neutral Anthracite	60	"
450 "	Red Short Anthracite	$59@63	"

Hanging Rock Iron—The market was firm, and prices have advanced; some parcels are held out of the market. The sale we report below is no criterion of the market, as dealers are asking an advance of $2 ₱ ton, and would not sell below that figure.

SALES OF HANGING ROCK IRON.

127 tons Hot Blast ..... $68, cash.

The above is now held at $70. The market is bare of Cold Blast.

SALES OF BLOOMS.

50 tons Juniata ..... $125@140, cash.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

Sales at the Louisville Warehouse of 60 hhds as follows: 17 hhds heavy leaf at $21 75, $22, $24 25, $24 50, $25 25, $24 25, $26 50, $28 75, $36 25, $33 25, $28 75, $28 25, $25 25, $26 75, $24, $19 50 and $28 25. Average leaf, $25 75; 5 hhds heavy lugs at $9; $12 75, $9 80, $14 25, and $12; 22 hhds light leaf at $13 75, $10, $16, $18 50, $13 25, $11 50, $17 75, $8 25, $16 50, $10 50, $12 25, $8, $11, $7 25, $9 75, $16, $9 15, $10, $16 25, $14 and $12 25; 3 hhds trash at $3 30, $2 75, and $3 30; 3 hhds manufacturing leaf sold at $27, $11 and $36 ₱ 100 lbs. The fine hhd ($35) was grown by J. H. Asbery, of Greene Co., Ky., and purchased by Beuseden & Brother, Cincinnati.

W. V. Rieves, of Christian county, Ky., sold his crop of 5 hhds, 4 good, 1 lugs, at an average of $25 55 ₱ 100 lbs.

Richmond Market, April 30.

Brown sugar $10 75, clarified $9 87½ to $11 10, crushed $12 10 to $12 25, coffee $11 25, soda $2 20 to $3 25, salt 25c per lb, brown peas $42 per bush, peas $57, lard $8 50, Adamantine candles $12 50 to $14 25, brown soap $4 25, rum $100 per gallon, champaign $37 50 to $45 per bottle, bacon $7 per lb, beef $3 50 to $4 per lb, salt beef $3 to $3 50 per lb, butter $9 to $10 per lb, corn meal $45 per bush, corn $45 per bushel, flour $240 to $260 per barrel, hay $30 to $35 per hundred. New Orleans molasses $50 per gallon, oats $38 to $40 per bu bel, rice $1 20 per lb, vinegar $8 to $9 per gallon, pine wood $18, oak $65 per cord.

Importations in Philadelphia.

The following are the receipts of flour and grain at this port:

Flour	1,700 bbls.
Wheat	6,000 bush
Corn	1,700 "
Oats	2,700 "

Pittsburgh Lumber Market.

May 7, 1864.

The demand yesterday was active, both for home use and export. Good qualities advanced 1c per foot, with sale; as follows:

Sales 60,000 feet at 24@26c per cubic foot.

Receipts of Pig Iron and Blooms.

The following are the receipts of Pig Iron and Blooms, by the Pennsylvania Railroad, for the month of April. The amount of Pig Iron was large:

Consignees.	Pig Iron. lbs.	Blooms Pres.
Apr. 1 Order of Shippet	72,000	2 73
" R. Robinson & Son		1 05
" Shoenberger		
" Mccullough & Co	145,544	
" G. Bryan & Co	44,994	
2 Jno. Morehead	112,802	
" Zug & Painter	135,124	
" Rickertson & Co	61,568	
" G. S. Bryon & Co	44,726	
" J. Morehead	222,178	
" Shoenberger & Co		1 11
4 G. S. Bryan & Co	203,894	
" J. Morehead	143,858	3 60
" Graff, Bennett & Co	38,556	
" Dewery, Vance & Co	237,362	
" Shoenberger & Co		1 70
" Lyon, Short & Co		3 60
" Singer, Nimick & Co		2 04
5 Richertson & Co	20,000	
" Lloyd & Heny		1 63
" W. H. Ansell & Co	114,000	
" G. S. Bryan & Co	67,524	
" J. Morehead	131,778	
" D. C. McCormick		4 43
6 Lloyd & Black	112,376	
" W. H. Angell & Co	90,184	
" G. S. Bryan & Co	193,764	
" J. Morehead	167,166	
" Zug & Painter	36,000	
7 J. Morehead	156,526	
" Lloyd & Black	136,094	
" G. S. Bryan & Co	67,572	
" M. H. Angell & Co	90,344	
" Lyon, Short & Co		1 62
" Shoenberger	16,326	
8 Cinsens & Young	38,080	
" Lloyd & Black	158,256	
" Rickertson & Co	40,401	
" Graff, Bennett & Co	58,720	
" Jos. Pennock	57,092	
" Shoenberger & Co	37,584	
" Lyon, Short & Co		1 57
" J. Morehead	224,006	1 80
" Jones, Boyd & Co		1 80
" Shoenberger		1 12
9 J. Morehead	198,440	3 84
" G. S. Bryan & Co	19,820	8 10
" Lyon, Short & Co		
" J. Wood & Co	108,566	
" M. H. Angell & Co	112,884	
11 Lyon, Short & Co		1 60
" J. Morehead	456,770	
" J. Wood & Co	100,392	
12 Richertson & Co	38,388	
" Lloyd & Black	112,448	
" G. S. Bryan & Co	184,948	
" Lyon, Shorb & Co		4 32
" Spalding & Co	132,906	
" J. Wood & Co	63,176	
13 C. Knapp	41,534	
" Lloyd & Black	126,194	
" Dilworth, Porter & Co	111,814	
" J. Morehead & Co	258,430	
" Singer Nimick & Co		2 06
" D. C. McCormick		3 48
" Lyon, Shorb & Co		2 06
" Jones, Boyd & Co		3 24
14 J. Morehead & Co		1 84
" G. S. Bryan & Co	184,972	
" Graff, Bennett & Co	171,140	
15 Richertson & Co	40,636	
" G. S. Bryan & Co		1 91
" Shoenberger & Co	56,422	
" J. Morehead & Co	256,878	
" Lloyd & Black	113,016	1 62
" McCullough, Leech & Co	112,712	
16 Shoenberge	18,874	1 08
" Lyon, Shorb & Co		10 80
" J. Morehead & Co	163,282	1 80
" W. H. Angell	21,392	
" Spalding, Wood & Co	92,292	
" Jas. Pennock	18,244	
" Lloyd & Black	56,254	
" G. S. Bryan & Co	44,754	
" S. M. Wickersham	112,582	
" H. Critchlow	57,040	
" Graff, Bennett & Co	56,282	
18 Lyon, Shorb & Co		1 80
" Shoenberger & Co	18,144	6 31
" Richertson & Co	21,152	
" J. Morehead	17,346	
19 G. S. Bryan & Co	173,512	
" Richertson & Co	27,780	
" Jones, Boyd & Co		1 96
" Shoenberger	38,368	1 12
" Lloyd & Black	209,180	
" J. Morehead	38,556	
20 Lyon & Shorb		1 80
" D. C. McCormick		1 05
" Shoenberger & Co	18,844	
" J. Wood & Co	132,736	
" Lloyd & Black	147,904	
" G. S. Bryan & Co	135,314	
" Richertson & Co	24,610	
21 Lloyd & Black	123,402	
" G. S. Bryan & Co	176,092	
" Critchlow & Co	226,154	
22 W. H. Angell & Co	113,880	
" Lloyd & Black	64,050	1 50
" S. M. Wickersham	225,414	
" McCullough & Co	18,144	
" J. Wood & Co	88,864	
" C. Knapp	36,338	
" Shoenberger		1 15
" J. Morehead	272,509	7 92
23 Lehr & Co	285,372	
" J. Wood & Co	22,312	
" G. S. Bryan & Co	162,300	
" J. Morehead & Co	179,928	1 86
" W. H. Angell	114,272	
" J. Pennock	45,360	
26 Shoenberger		1 60
" J. Morehead	75,500	
26 G. S. Bryan	138,472	
" Lloyd & Black	22,680	
" M. W. Angell	204,136	
" G. S. Bryan & Co	22,142	
27 C. Knapp	40,058	
" G. S. Bryan & Co	185,962	
" J. Morehead	82,538	
" Shoenberger & Co		1 08
" McCullough & Co	378 606	
28 G. S. Bryan Co	135,084	1 92
" J. Morehead	199,278	2 15
" J. Pennock	36,120	
" Lloyd & Black	93,932	
" McCullough, Leech & Co	169,858	
" G. S. Bryan & Co	44,800	
" Bailey, Wood & Co	56,000	
" Shoenberger & Co		1 60
" R. Lehr & Co	231,790	

New York Dry Goods Market.

PRINTS.

Coheco	25½	American	22½@23½
Pamno	25½	Amoskeag	20
Sprague's	23½	Arnolds	18½
Dunnell's	22	Duchess, B	17½
Manchester	21	London Mourning	20
Richmond	22½	Philip Allen	21½

GINGHAMS.

Clinton	32	Glasgow	31
Lancaster	32	Hampden	26

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Lawrence	42	Gilboa	27½
Stark	4-4 42	Ozark	41½
Appleton	4-4 42	Thames River	4-4 23
Medford	4-4 40	Perkins, D	27½
Indian Head	34	Globe	34
do do	42	Old Dominion	34
Massachusetts	37	Pepperell, E	33½
do	4-4 38	do R	32
Tremont	34	do O	29
do	4-4 38	do N	30
Cabot, A	4-4 41½	Ind'n Orch'd, C	30
Atlantic, N	34	do do	28
do A	4-4 42	do do BB	24
Amoskeag	4-4 42	do do L	26½
Laconia	4-4 42½	do do W	30
Shawmut	4-4 41½	Boat Mills, H	26
Amory	4-4 41½	do O	29
Carrol	4-4 41½	Dwight, I	23½
Awagon F	4-4 32½	Bates, D	37½
		Portsmouth, P	17½

BLEACHED GOODS.

N. York Mills	4-4 47	Dwight	33½
Wamsutta	4-4 45	Bay Mills	4-4 42
Bates	4-4 43	Wauregan	35
White Rock	4-4 43	do	4-4 42
Lonsdale	4-4 38	Waltham, X	30
Hills Semi Idem	33	Aurora	23
do do	4-4 38	do	4-4 26
Bartletts	35	Androscoggin	34
do	4-4 38	do	4-4 42
James Mills	38	Red Bank	26½
do do	4-4 35	do	4-4 26½
Williamsville	4-4 43½	Hamilton, Q	20
Dwight	28	Portsmouth, P	19

DENIMS.

Amoskeag	60	Pearl River	58
York	55	Otis	45
Manchester	50	Jewett City	37
Eagle	42½	Providence	27½
Oxford	42½	Falls	30

STRIPED SHIRTINGS.

Amoskeag	50	Whittenton	32½
York	45	Uncasville	36
Jewett City	35	Everett	38

TICKS.

Amoskeag A.C.A	72½	York, 32 inch	62½
do A	62½	Hamilton, Regular	55
do B	57½	do D	40
do C	52½	Pemberton XL	42
do D	47½	do AA	60
York, 30 inch	57½	Easton B	27½

CORSET JEANS.

Amoskeag	35	Indian Orchard	27½
Laconia	38½	Androscoggin	28
Bates	29	Pepperell	38

BROWN DRILLS.

Amoskeag	42½	Massachusetts	42½
Salmon Falls	42½	Indian Head	42½

LAWNS.

Pacific, 1,200	27½	Pacific, 1,400	29

DE LAINES.

Manchester, dark	31	Hamilton, dark	31
Pacific, dark	31	Challies	32½

CARPETS.

Lowell, 3 ply	$1 90	Crosley's Pat Tapes-	
do Super	1 55	try Brussels	$2 10@2 25
do Medium	1 45	New Eng. pat.	1 65@1 85
Hartford, Ex 3 ply	2 00	Empire Mills	1 15
do Imp 3 ply	1 90	Belgrade	1 10
do Super	1 55	Ingrain	85
do Medium	1 45		

Pig Iron Receipts by the Allegheny River.

The following is a list of the receipts of pig iron by the Allegheny river, from the opening of navigation to the end of the present month:

Month		Tons.
Feb'y	12—R. C. Loomis	50
"	29—J. Morehead	246
March	7—J. Painter	15
"	21—Brown & Co	160
"	22—Lyon, Shorb & Co	500
"	29—Lyon, Shorb & Co	130
"	30—R. C. Loomis	300
April	5—M'Knight & Bro	200
"	16—Lyon, Shorb & Co	370
"	18—R. C. Loomis	50
"	21—Brown & Co	150
"	21—J. Morehead	164
"	23—Lyon, Shorb & Co	500
"	29—R. C. Loomis	100
"	30—Lyon, Shorb & Co	250
May	2—R. C. Loomis	5
Total		3,285

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, May 6.

The stock of flour in Market is light; little business doing. Choice grades of wheat demand full prices. Inferior qualties very; dull prime to chice $1,60@1,71; extra choice $1,75.

CORN active and advanced; choice white $1,21; yellow, $1,16; mixed $1,13.

OATS inative at 92c.

Nothing doing in cotton.

PROVISIONS firm at full prices.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

PITTSBURGH, May 7, '64.

The market during the week was firm, with a fair export demand. Prices have advanced a shade on certain descriptions of iron. The following are the corrected figures:

FLAT BAR.

	₱ lb
1¼ to 6, by ¾ to 1 inch	7
2 to 6, by 1 to 1½ inch	7¼
1¼ to 1½, by ⅜ to ¾ inch	7½

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	7¼
1½ to 1⅝, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	7¾
⅝ to 1⅜, by ½ and 3-16 inch	7¾
½ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8

HORSE SHOE.

⅝ to 1, by 5-16 to ¾ inch	8

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2¾ to 6 inch	7¾
1¾ and 2	8¼
1¼ and 1½	8½
1 and 1⅛	8¾
⅞ inch	9
¾ inch	10½
⅝ inch	11

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	₱ lb		₱ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	7	½ and 9-16 inch	7¾
2¾ to 2¾ inch	7½	⅝ and 7-16 inch	7¾
3 to 3½ inch	8	5-16 inch	8
2¾ to 4 inch	7¼	¼ inch	8¼
⅞, ¾ and ⅞ inch	7½	3-16 inch	10½

OVAL IRON.

	₱ lb		₱ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	7¼	½ inch	7¾
⅝ and ¾ inch	7½	⅜ inch	8

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	₱ lb		₱ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	7½	½ inch	8½
⅝ to ¾ inch	8	⅜ inch	9
Wagon Box Iron	8¼		

SHEET.

	₱ lb
No. 10 to 17	9
" 18 to 24	9¼
" 25 and 26	9½
" 27	9¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¾c ₱ lb extra.

PLATES.

3, 16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	8½
Over 30 inches in width, ¼ cent ₱ lb extra.	
Heads	9
Plow Slabs	7¾
" Wings	8¼

FLAT RAILS

Punched and counter sunk.

1½ to 2, by ½ to ⅝ inch	7½
1½ by ⅜ and 7-16 inch	7¾
1½ by ⅜, 7-16 and ½ inch	8
1¼ by ¼ inch	8½

NAIL RODS.

Juniata	11½
Norway	7¼

NAILS.

	₱ keg		₱ keg
10d to 60d Nails, Fencing & Brads	$7 12½	3d Fine	$ 35½
8d and 9d	7 37½	2d do	10 37½
6d and 7d	7 62½	James Lining	10 87½
4d and 5d	7 87½	Clinch	8 62½
3d	8